IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
is published daily,
except Mondays
Special features in Sunday Edition

No. 56.200.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of calling	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA†	10000
1st Apl	HIMALAYA	7000	....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*26th "	ARCADIA	7005	....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.
All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8 or 783	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Marsilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Bomjee Street, Fort

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2,185	Mon. 2nd Mar.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs. 5th Mar.	9 a.m.	† O.M.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 6th Mar.	‡ 6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th March, calling at Muscat, Bushir and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th "
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	" 16th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th February, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Latont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Dumbea	5685	Mages	3rd June.
Caledonien	4140	Goudault.	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) ... "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinosti	10th Mar.
Porto Said	5301	A Muzio	7th April
...	6000	....	5th May
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	453	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690; 2nd class, Rs 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ..... " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) ..... " 38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD:

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made ADDRESS ES for cabling purpose regis tered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,66,666
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK

Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	"	" 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	"	" 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama.
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED
H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buldings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs	8,00,000
30th April,	" Rs.	24,00,000
31st July,	" Rs.	52,00,000
30th December	" Rs.	1,00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.)
London
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141 RALPH KIDD
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

Bracelet Novelties and Wrist Wear Watches.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in 1885, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered, as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selection of

Wrist Strap Watches

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value, and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The "MARQUE," gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The "BULLDOG" (patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world is over clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads to fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and novel selection of

Ladies' Bracelet Watches

which have become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, and OCTAGONS are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style, and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

The House for Watches of Distinction.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell) Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table an the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st March, 1914, the TIMINGS of UP and DOWN PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS on the Broad Gauge System of this Railway will be altered as under :—

1. The Up Passenger which now leaves Secunderabad at 8-20 will leave there at 8-35, leave Hyderabad at 9-7 and arrive at Wadi at 14-10.

2. The Up Passenger from Bezwada arriving at Secunderabad at 17-59, will now arrive at Secunderabad at 17-33 and leave there at 17-55, Hyderabad at 18-30 and arrive at Wadi at 23-45.

3. The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Kazipet at 4-40 will leave there at 4-0, arrive Secunderabad at 9-50, leave there at 10-15 and arrive Hyderabad at 10-44.

4. The Down Passenger which now leaves Wadi at 6-30 will leave there at 8-36, leave Hyderabad at 14-55 and arrive at Secunderabad at 15-14 and stop at Secunderabad.

5. The Down Passenger which now leaves Wadi at 23-30 will leave there at 0-30, Hyderabad at 5-55 and arrive at Secunderabad at 6-14.

6. An Up Local will leave Secunderabad at 7-55 and arrive at Hyderabad at 8-10 and return from there at 8-30 as a Through Passenger for Bezwada, arrive at Secunderabad at 8-54, leave 9-20, arrive at Kazipet at 13-14, leave at 13-35, arrive Dornakal Junction at 16-27, leave at 16-40 and arrive Bezwada at 20-26.

7. The Mixed Trains which now leave Dornakal Junction and Singareni Collieries at 20-45 and 18-30 will leave Dornakal Junction and Sigareni Collieries at 17-0 an 13-45 and arrive at Singareni Collierils and Dornakal Junction at 18-15 and 15-0.

8. There will be no change in the timings of the Up and Down Mail Trains and the Hyderabad to Kazipet Mixed Train.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Dated Secunderabad, 13th Feb., 1914.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS SUPERSCRIBED "Tenders for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES" are invited and will be received by the Agent, in his Office, at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 11-30 hours, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1914, (at which date, time and place they will be opened) for COUNTRY STORES, to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. The Stores will require to be delivered at one of the recognised, North Western Railway Stores Depots, but may be consigned from out-stations in accordance with the terms noted in the firm of tender.

The undermentioned are some of the articles required under Schedule A :—

Brooms Goa, Buffer, Hand Signal and Street Lamps, Hides, Chicks, Bags Gunny, Cloth Dasooti, Jute Gassetting, Rope Manilla, Steel Paling, Shouldaries and Tents Kabul, Waste Cotton white superior and ordinary coloured, Spirit Methylated.

Under Schedule B :—

Baskets of Sorts, Bamboos, Canes Rattan, Chicks, Cloths of Sorts, Ropes of Sorts, Bricks Fire, Charcoal, Coir Loose, Coir Yarn, Durries, Khus Khus, Limestone for whitewashing, Log Line, Lamps of Sorts, Hides, Leather Goods, Newar, Oils, Soaps, Candles, Twine, Matches Safety, Vessels Copper and Brass, Straw Earthenware.

3. All materials must be of genuine country manufacture.

4. Lists of articles required will be posted in the Stores. Notice Boards, at the principal Railway Stations, on the North Western Railway, and further details and forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, as explained in para 8.

5. Samples of the various items tendered must be duly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 11-30 hours on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1914. Samples are not required for articles that have to be supplied to standard samples. Not more than one lb. of each description of Cotton Wastes should be submitted as samples.

6. Earnest money, as prescribed in the form of Tender, must be remitted in cash or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and the Cashier's receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted.)

7. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

8. Tender forms may be obtained on application from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 10 for Schedule A., in which are included the important items, and Rs. 5 for Schedule B., in which are included a large number of petty items. The cost of these Tender forms will not be returned. All tenders received, by post or by hand, will be opened in public on FRIDAY, the 20th March 1914, at 11-30 hours in Agent's Office, North Western Railway, Lahore.

9. Only one representative of each firm tendering will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders. Those who do not wish to be present, should post their tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening tenders, except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.

10. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other itemes in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

11. The acceptance or rejection of tenders will not be notified till about a month from the date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 17th February, 1914.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pagmeasure of a refreshment bar type. As each nest is served with one of his exclusive pegs it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and humane suggestion of "just help yourself," while its obstrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st March, 1914, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the G. I. P. system will be ALTERED.

Attention is particularly drawn to the altered departure time from Bombay of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur and of the Punjab Mail.

For full particulars see Sheet Time Table at Stations or apply to Station Masters or the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st February, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, at 8-30 A. M., on SATURDAY, 28th February, 1914.

J. E. HUGHES, MAJOR,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 26th January, 1914.

WANTED.

A VACANCY occurs for a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Applications to be submitted to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, and a statement of experience.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT.
Ridge Road, Bombay.

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN REQUIRES BOARD and LODGING with English Family. No boarding houses need apply. References exchanged if necessary. A. J. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of a new line in FOUNTAIN PENS. Splendid opportunities for good pushing business men. Full particulars on application to Box No. 9331, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes puolished

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The Great Variety Entertainment and Cinema programme

A Great Suffragist Meeting
MR. MELBOURNE
As 1,000 people

MISS REINA SELMA

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FILM PROGRAMME:
Wiffles at his BEST
The Topical CARTOONS
Exclusive to this theatre

To-night at 10 p. m.
The one and only
PUCCA REVUE
"HULLO BOMBAY!"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

For a short season only
MESSRS. CHARLES HOWIT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.

PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM
St. James, Wyndhams, Criterion Theatres, London.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th
"DON"
The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein satire is a prevailing feature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
A laugh, A scream, A yell.

MONDAY, MARCH 9th
"DIANA OF DOBSON"
The brilliant London success.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th
"BELLA DONNA"
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
The funniest play ever written.

Prices of Admission
Orchestra, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle Re. 2; Balcony, Re. 1; Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

10 per cent. discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION
TOWN HALL
Daily 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S.T.)
From 26th February to 12th March
(INCLUDING SUNDAY)

HOCKEY
THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1914.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1914.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 21st March, 1914.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana, on MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1914, at 6-30 P. M., and all teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to upcountry teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local teams only—all upcountry entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until MONDAY, 13th of April, 1914.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the Undersigned.

Rules 1913-1914.

H. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission
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Correspondence Invited.
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A MAMMOTH BILL 1¼ Hours Show

CZERNOWSKA or, THE STORY OF A SIN

A Great Russian sensational subject 4,000 feet long, replete with incident and excitement. A plot that cannot fail to 'grip' by its very intensity.

2 GOOD COMICS AND OUR WEEKLY

GAUMONT GRAPHIC A Budget of interesting News for all Sportsmen.

Cambridge University and old Rugbeians playing Hockey;—Dutch Goalkeeper's great game;—Jack Johnson and Frank Moran signing Articles;—&c., &c.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

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MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each

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WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
ACCIDENT LIFE SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
CYCLES MOTOR CARS MOTOR-CYCLES

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'Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay

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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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Quarterly	... ...	,, 6
Monthly	... ...	,, 2
Single Copy	... ...	One Anna.

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All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8

with a minimum rate of Re. 1. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Advertisements printed in Indian vernaculars are charged double rates.

Public notifications, Banks, Shipping and Insurance advertisements are inserted at special rates which can be had on application.

The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.

Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m. and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President :
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents :
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.

Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

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LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to clear 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately :—

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BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—Second hand BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

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New Consignments Every Mail

FIXED RATES

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A New Lease of Life.

The tropical climate grows cruel and relentless the moment one begins to lose the power to resist it. When the vital forces languish under the strain of work and worry—health goes. Then is the time to use a food-drink such as

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which gives strength to resist disease, malaria, physical and nervous debility, neuralgia, in fact all the tropical ills waiting to attack. Doctors everywhere recommend it; Nurses, the Medical Press, all endorse its merits. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is more than a tonic. It has a definite food value, and is a remarkable aid to digestion. In aiding the body to recover from serious illness. HORLICK'S proves its most potent value, for it is essentially a restorative and agreeable to the taste. It gives new vigour and vitality to the worn-out body, gives tone to the nerves, enriches the blood, stimulates the circulation. It is made in a minute by just adding water. Does not deteriorate in the most trying weather. It is untouched by hand, made in the most scrupulously clean factory in the fresh open country. Of all Stores, in three sizes.

Ask for HORLICK'S.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi ; Peshawar ; Simla ; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka via D. & K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

DOWN From Bombay.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment ... „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi ..... { „ generally	8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Delhi ..... { Arr.	7-35
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „	2-17
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30.....Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40.....Dep.	Ambala	Arr.	1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15.....Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0.....Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „		11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „		9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, FEB. 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

934-12—Captain, Mirji Khetsey and Co. vs The B B and C I Ry Co Ld, Crawford.

1187-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin vs Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and others, Manecklal and Ty, Patell and Br. Part heard 9-2-14.

512-12—Mulla and Mulla Tyeb, Abdulla bin Ababakar Bamb vs Ahmed Fakrudin and others, Un P P, Part heard.

625-12—Crawford, Edwin Reis and others vs Messrs W A Patrige and Co. In Person and Wadia.

560-11—Payne, Mathuradas Callianji and Co vs Amratlal Virchand, Shamrad.

740-13—Jamsetji, Rakhia Sultan vs Shalebhoy Ebrahim, Little.

512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Naginchand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

767-12—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla.

757-12—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G

688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daphtary F and D

99-13—Smetham B and Co, Bahlibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khanderao L and M.

249-13—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v Motilal Chunilal, Malvi. H M & R,

601-13—Rustomji, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Raichordas Kallianji, Mansukhlal.

545-10—Payne, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Gangabai, Wadia.

1145-12—Mulla, Pandooji Rowji vs Giacome Bottoni, Bicknell.

652-13—Dubash and Co, Nandlal Khushalji vs Bai Nairvalu widow, Madhoji.

703-13—Crawford, Turner Hoar and Co vs Bhimji Mulji Raval, Daphtary.

88-13—Unwala, Goculdas Dayaram Master vs Jaffer Mahomed Gulam Hoosain.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

For Judgment.

1219-12—Malvi, Bansidhar Lachminarayen vs Jawalprasad Gangaprasad, Ardeshir.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

332-13—Dubash, Sarabai vs Ali Mahomed Alarakhia, Vachha.

810-13—Nanu, C P Purshotum vs Krishnabai widow, Purmanand.

1275-12—Smetham, F. J. Ghandy vs. Laxmibai —Wadia.

63-13—Payne, The Bombay Hazaj S N Co of India Ltd (in Liquidation) vs. Goolamhoosain, Assaji Tajbhoy, Bicknell.

805-13—Suraj Malkanji Pragji vs Premji Vallabhdas Ardeshir.

1022-12—Wadia, The Eastern Bank of India Ld vs N Gokaldas and Co, Payne.

493-13—Payne, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed vs Haji Sidick Haji, Mahomed.

947-13—Patell, Gujanand Moreshwar vs Vithal Anant.

238-17—Tyabji, Keshavlal Gopuldas vs Kundanmall Indumail, Captain.

1119-12—Man H M & Co, Rahim Meheralli vs Meheralli Hamir, Manch & N.

1304-12—Amin & D, Chaganlal Ambaram vs Sha Govind Kerson, Payne & Co.

975-12—Bhimji & Co, Harakhbai widow vs Ladha Lakhmussy, Manecklal & T.

1323-12—Khurd L & M, Choonilal Lalchand v Motilal Raghoonathdas, Bhai K & G.

571-13—Ard H D & Co, Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v Bhaidas Kalandas & anr, Manch & N.

1023-12—Motichand & D, Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v Chunilal Chotalal & Co a firm, Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Rajh N & Co, Nanubai v. Bhimabai widow & ors, Juda and S Mah & D

For Postponement.

633-11—Surajmal & Co, Ambalal Virchand v Virchand Jaichand & anr, Khund L & M Jeh G & B.

299-13—Jehangir M & S, Cowasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Peroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadershaw & D, Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhoy Ardesher Pochkhanawalla Jehangir & D.

239-13—Jehangir, Valee Mahomed Hasan vs Abaji Aboo Pamadu, Judah.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Tottori Maru (Japan Line), 3,755 tons, Capt. A. E. Moses, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama (January 22), with a general cargo.

S.S. Annan Maru (Japan Line), 1,870 tons Capt. T. Takemaru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama (January 20), with a genera cargo.

S.S. Purnea (B. I.), 2,126 tons, Capt. H. G. Piggott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Durban (February 5), with a general cargo, 26 cabin and 325 deck passengers.

S.S. Bronwen, 2,707 tons, Capt D. Williams, arrived on harbour on Wednesday from Port Said (February 14), with a general cargo.

S.S. Kossuth, (Austrian Lloyds) 2,334 tons, Capt. A. Decarich, sailed yesterday for Melbourne via Colombo with the same bottom and general cargo.

S.S. Kommodore, (German E. A. Line), 3878 tons, Capt. Muhlbauer, will sail to-day for Durban, &c., with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....La Touche ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 26.

Alfeld.....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Annan Maru .....1870 Takemaru ... O S Kaisha
Brenwell.....2707 Williams.....
Cleveland.....1030 Feller.....Volkart Bros
Dumra.....762 Minnett.....M M & Co
Dandolo.....3197 Giacopello ...Venice ...S N Co
Egypt.....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Hoseineo.....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Jerseymoor.....2408 Barton .....W & A G & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah ...Jeddah...T M & Co
Kilchattan .....2418 Macmillan..... T M Co
Marienfels .....3509 Stifens .....W & A G & Co
Orissa .....3525 Redfern.....M M & Co
Pundit.....8832 Elliott .....T M & Co
Palawan.....2921 Shone .....P & O Co
Purnea .....2126 Piggott .....M M & Co
Sunbeam (yacht) ...227 Callaway...Lord Brassey
Strathleven... 2845 McPhee... W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2484 Robinson.....W & A G & Co
Salsette .....2341 Evans.....P & O Co
Tottori Maru .....3755 Moses.....N Y Kaisha
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Wirdenfels.....4476 Spillman ...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dan of Kelly	2875	Tindle	..Hull	...J F & Co	
B Hindoo	3156	Pearson	...Hull	...14-3	J F & Co
C&S Picton	...	...3241	Jones	...A'werp	...28-2... K N & Co
D & E Surada	.....	3400	Bishop	.....M M & Co	
G Manin	...1679	Stephano	...Venice	.....S N Co	
H Firoose	...2029	Primrose	...Jeddah	.....28-2... T M & Co	
K Inabu Maru	...3789	Swinhoe	...Kobe	...1-3..... N Y Kaisha	
M Kommodore	...3379	Mahlhauser	...Durban	..... 27-2...A Strandes & Co	
N Yedlo	.....	2958	Bremner	...W & A G Co	
O Abydos	.....	1939	Davies	...Mauritius	...28-2... B I S N Co
P Neidenfels	.....	3385	Heckel	...Hamburg..... W & A G & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Markmannia	...4504	Taps	...Hamburg	...2-3... W & A G & Co	
3 China	.....	3871	Tarnbochia	...Trieste	...28-2... A L S N Co
4 North Pacific	...2491	Goodwin	.....Liverpool... W & A G & Co		
5 Alberto Treves	..2440	Questa	...Genoa	Venice... S N Co	
6 Schnesfels	3637	Freedon	...H'burg	...25-3... W & A G & Co	
7 Cleopatra	.....	2218	Nerdo	...Trieste	...1-3... A L S N Co
9 Cy of Calcutta	..4891	Elliott	...Liverpool	...28-2 K N & Co	
10 Chinkoa	...8323	Symmers	.....	M M & Co	
12 Persia	...4150	Bradshaw	...London	...P & O Co	
15 Ehrenfels	...2782	Schmitz	.....Hamburg..... 28-2...W & A G & Co		
16 Sardar	...1239	Weeks	...P. Gulf	...H S Shustry H W V D	
Lhasa	.....	949	Manley	...Karachi	...M M & Co Offside M
President	.....	3334	Schutts	.....Durban..... A Strandes & Co H W P D	
Baduri	.....	829	Hoosein	...Mangalore..... Bo S N Co	
Irrawadi	.....	633	Ahmed	...Jamnagar..... Bo S N Co	

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Purnea, for Durban, &c.
„ Bronwen, for Philadelphia.
„ Strathleven, for Liverpool, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Colaba, left London on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris, outward bound, left Liverpool on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gablonz, from Trieste, left Aden on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 2nd March.

According to a Marconi Telegram the Marittima Italiana steamer Re D'Italia, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Feb. 26 :—

Proficiency Class will be held in Headquarters on Thursday, 26th instant, at 7-0 p.m. All N.-C. O's. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill-at-Arms Competition should also attend these lectures.

The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd March, 1914 and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st February 1914 :—No. 1465 Gunner N. G. Ellis No. 2 Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated February 27.

The week-end ride will take place on Saturday and Sunday next. Start from B. L. H. Camp at 4 p.m., Saturday afternoon, the 28th instant and ride to a camp beyond Andheri. Bivouac at night Ride on to Marve next morning, and return to Malad in the evening to catch the 6-14 p.m. train. Syces to meet horses at Malad station at that time and walk them back to camp.

Dress.—Khaki and striped Regimental saddle.

Note books, compasses and maps to be brought on parade. Members should also bring with them a couple of warm blankets.

Kingston Town Council has refused to accede to the representations in favour of preserving the beautiful belt of trees at the top of Kingston-hill, and has decided to cut them down in connexion with the widening of the road near the George and Dragon.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer Mongolia due, 6 a.m.
Mandvi Boys and Girls Schools' Prize Distribution, Empire Theatre, 6. p. m.
Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society Annual Meeting and Dinner, Freemason Hall, 8-30. p. m.
Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Say When !," 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Races, 9th Extra Meeting. First race starts at 3 p.m.
Bible Class, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.,
Hockey, Pioneers vs. Sherwood Foresters.
Bombay Polo Tournament : Sherwood Foresters vs. 29th Lancers, 5-15 p. m.

SUNDAY, March 1.

Bombay Hunt : Meet at Parla.

MONDAY, March 2.

Katni Cement and Industrial Company, Limited, Annual General Meeting, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, 4-30 p. m.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Bombay Hunt : Meet at Sahar Village.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Hockey : Pioneers vs. Bombay Gymkhana 5-15 p. m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) till 12th March.
Western India Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament, Queen's Road Courts, 5-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.—The headquarters of the Bombay Brigade, which have been in the ancient building in Mint-road for many years, have now been transferred to No. 4, Queen's-road, the former residence of Lieut.-Col. Pike.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The donations promised by Bombay ladies at the meeting held at Noor Baug, on the 16th inst., at which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided, amounted to Rs. 785. It is expected that further donations will be received as lady health visitors are to be appointed as resolved at the meeting.

TWO PAMPHLETS.—The Government of Bombay have just issued two pamphlets entitled "Some Recent Sanitary Developments in the Bombay Presidency" and "Leprosy and its Control in the Bombay Presidency." These contain much that is interesting, if little that is new, and supply in a concise form information which otherwise would have to be sought in several volumes.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, passed Suez at 3-30 a.m. on Thursday.

PASSENGER LIST.

PER S. S. MASSILIA DUE ON MONDAY.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, is due to arrive here on the evening of the 2nd proximo with the following passengers.

Bell, Mrs A H and nurse	Pilley, Mrs S F J and infant
Bracewell, Mr J	Ramsay, Comdr C W
Bunn, Miss M F	Robertson, Rev A
Lawson, Mr T D	Smith, Mr W B
Maitland, Miss E A	Smith, Mrs and infant
Ogilvie, Mr J F W	Wright, Mr S M
Oldham, Rev J E	

THE FORESTS OF SIND.

POPULAR IGNORANCE ABOUT THEM.

An interesting lecture on "The Forests of Sind," has been delivered in Karachi under the auspices of the local branch of the Empire League by Mr. E. G. Oliver, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Sind Circle.

When I accepted the invitation of the President, said the lecturer, to contribute a paper on the Sind Forests, I mentioned the matter to an acquaintance. His flippant remark was—"Forests in Sind are like snakes in Ireland, there are none !" He was having his little joke, for he knew better. But the remark brought vividly to my mind the almost complete ignorance of the average person on the subject. Not once but scores of time does the forest Officer have the question put to him—"Where are your forests ?" Occasionally, the question takes a less polite form, and becomes—"What work have you to do in Sind?" or "What do they keep you here for ?" I am persuaded that the ordinary town-dweller in Sind, be he Indian or European, knows as much about the Sind forests as could be written on a four-anna piece. I think the reason for this ignorance is not far to seek. In Sind, good roads are few or non-existent, and people who have to travel do so by rail. A rail journey from Karachi to Rohri never takes one within sight of a forest, and from Rohri to Sehwan only a few small patches are visible and they hardly attract attention. Some forests are visible between Rohri and the Punjab frontier and between Sehwan and Ruk, but most travellers run through this country after sunset, or just before sunrise. So, there is every excuse for a person who has travelled by rail on either bank of the Indus to assert that there are no forests in the Province. He has been through Sind from end to end and has seen no forests; *ergo*, there are none. The conclusion is fairly logical on the face of it, but our traveller has not seen the whole of Sind. Naturally, to such a person it comes as a surprise to see a Forest Officer. If he gives the subject any further thought it probably takes the form of "Lucky chap, draws regular pay and has nothing to do !"

The earliest administration report on the forests is dated 1859, the area is given as over 2,000 sq. miles. Four years later it was only 600 sq. miles. There are two possible explanations for the decrease. Either a very large area of land which was at first included in forest was afterwards disforested and made available for cultivation, or the original area of 2,000 sq. miles was mere guess work. I think the latter is the more probable, because the boundaries of the forests were not defined till about 1860. Since about 1868 the area of the Sind forests has risen steadily till, at present, it is about 1,140 sq. miles.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The damage done by the recent fires in Bhownagar recently, is officially returned as Rs. 8,250.

The monolithic temples at Masrur, near Bilaspur in the Kangra district of Punjab, with the sculptures lying in and outside them, are declared protected monuments, under the Act of 1904.

H. E. the Governor of Madras on the recommendation of the Most Rev. the Metropolitan has been pleased to grant the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras leave on medical certificate for nine months.

The State Technical Scholarship available for award in the Madras Presidency during the current year has been assigned for the study of architecture, and a notification will be issued inviting applications from candidates. The scholarship is valued at £150 per annum and is tenable in Great Britain. Other things being equal, preference in awarding the scholarship will be given to graduates in Engineering.

Mr. F. W. Higgins, who was the victim of a savage attack by dacoits on his tea estate at Patiya near Chittagong towards the end of January, has been brought to Calcutta for special treatment. Mr. Higgins is now in the Woodburn Ward at the Presidency General Hospital, and although there is every hope of his making a complete recovery the condition of his wounds is such as to give cause for considerable anxiety.

One of the Important social functions of the Lahore season was the marriage of Miss Aileen Mabel Rattigan, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Rattigan, with Mr. N. G. B. Henderson, of the Black Watch, son of the late Mr. Justice Henderson of the Calcutta High Court. The wedding took place on Wednesday at the Cathedral, being celebrated by the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. H. Wheeler, in the presence of a congregation which crowded every corner of the building.

A Bangkok paper contains an appreciation of Miss Frances Aberigh Mackay, a Missionary of the C. M. Society, who was once a nurse in the Bangkok Nursing Home, but subsequently did much quiet but heroic medical missionary work in Kashmir and Gilgit, where she died. The name is familiar to all acquainted with Anglo-Indian literature, and presumably this lady was a relative of "Ali Baba," the late George Aberigh Mackay, the author of "Twenty-one Days in India."

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal presided at an "At Home" of members of the Social Study Society at Calcutta last week when an address on "Educational Organisation as a Civic Problem" was given by the Hon. Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. In dealing at length with the existing organisation, the speaker said that in Calcutta over 51 per cent. of the boys and over 26 per cent. of the girls of school-going age were actually at school. With regard to Indian schools it seemed nobody's business to know what schools were for.

During the Dacca Concentration a complaint was made to the General that one of the regiments in camp would sound the reveille an hour before the appointed time disturbing the slumbers of everybody. Strict orders were then issued to every unit that reveille was not to be sounded before the appointed time. Next morning, however, says the *Englishman*, the harsh bugle blew again. Anxious Aides followed by an an angry General in pyjamas, flew to the scene of the noise and found a Boy Scout, who cheerfully explained that his "men" wanted much more time to "get all their things on" than the Regulars.

Mr. J. Scott, C.I.E., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy who retires at the end of this month, has had a very varied career since he joined the Foreign Department as a junior clerk thirty-four years ago. His experience in that department was closely connected with Frontier affairs. As Superintendent of the branch which dealt with Burman affairs in 1885-86 he earned the Burman medal, and in 1888-93, when the Sikkim-Tibet question came to the front, he was with Sir Mortimer Durand on his mission to Gnatong. Similarly he had charge of the branch concerned with the Manipur upheaval in 1891 and with the withdrawal of powers from the Maharaja of Kashmir; and in 1897 it was again his branch that dealt with the great frontier war.

THE INDIAN RED CRESCENT MEDICAL MISSION.

A dinner was given on Wednesday night in honour of Doctor C. Mahomed Hussain, the Chief Medical Officer in charge of the first Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission organised under the auspices of the Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam and despatched to Europe (Turkey and Roumania) during the Balkan War, who had returned to India after a stay of fifteen months in Europe, including Turkey, Roumania and other parts. The Anjuman had issued invitations to prominent Moslems, and a large and representative gathering met at the Hotel Ellis, Crawford Market, to do honour to the Moslem doctor. Covers were laid for about 80 people.

After the toasts of "the King-Emperor and "the Sultan" were heartily drunk, the toast in honour of Doctor Mahomed Hussain was proposed by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, barrister, who said Doctor Mahomed Hussain had not only rendered help to Ottoman soldiers but also to the Roumanian soldiers who had fallen under the scourge of cholera in the Balkans. He was honoured by the Sultan with two private interviews and he was invested with the highest order of "Majidia," while other members were also the recipients of honours. Roumanian royalties had also bestowed marked favour upon them. Doctor Mahomed Hussain, in reply, gave a very interesting account of the doings of the mission. He said that the Roumanian King, Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess and all the children of the royal family were pleased to give them their autographs. They also received the medals of "Virtute militare" and "Barbati militare" from their Majesties.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(FEB. 26, 1914.)

Lieutenant H. M. Wightwick, 2nd in Command, Kolhapur Infantry, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd February.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. W. E. W. Baker, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Privilege leave on full pay is granted to Mr. Keshav Anant Sapre, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Shevgaon and Nevasa, with effect from the 16th February to the 11th March.

Mr. Nanuji Keshrinath Mastakar, Acting Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rahuri and Kopargaon, to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Shevgaon and Nevasa, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. A. Sapre or pending further orders.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, is granted, with the effect from the 28th February or subsequent date combined leave for six months.

Mr. F. G. Jones is appointed Deputy-Coroner of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. P. T. Lattey.

Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit to be a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, resigned.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st April, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavle to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole or pending further orders.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Colonel John Crimmin, V.C., C.B., C.I.E., V.D., I. M. S., Medical Officer, resigns his Commission.

Major Ernest Frederick Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, vice J. Crimmin, V.C., C.B., C.I.E., V.D., I. M. S., resigned.

Major J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Aden and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, I. M. S., granted leave.

Major A. F. W. King, I. M. S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Aden, and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, from the date of departure of Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, I. M. S., pending the arrival of Major J. L. Marjorikanks, I. M. S.

Captain A. J. V. Batts, M.B. (Lond.), I. M. S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western registration District, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

Lieut. A. E. Williams, 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, is granted twelve months' leave out of India with effect from the 23rd February or date of departure.

Lieut. G. D. Moore, 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, is granted eight months' leave out of India, from 7th February.

2nd Lieut. A. H. M. Campion, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted nine months' leave out of India.

Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Anderson, Commandant, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to England from 27th November to 27th April.

On return from leave Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, is posted for work under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

On return from leave Mr. C. M. Lane, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Karachi Canals District.

On return from leave Mr. A. B. Timms, Assistant Engineer, is posted to Sind.

Mr. A. G. H. Sievwright, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, in combination with furlough for three months and fourteen days, with effect from 14th May or subsequent date.

During the absence on leave of the Rev. W. G. Robertson, Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, pending further orders :—

Mr. A. N. Maldrum to act as Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Rev. W. G. Robertson up to 15th April.

Mr. H. G. Rawlinson to act as Principal and Professor of English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 10th June.

Lieut. E. H. Godson, 2nd Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted nine months' leave out of India with effect from the 23rd Feb.

Major W. H. Dickinson, I. M. S., Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, is granted combined leave for 18 months.

During the absence on leave of Major W. H. Dickinson, I. M. S., or pending further orders :—

Captain B. Higham, I. M. S., to act as Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, and Professor of Chemistry, Grant Medical College.

Major J. H. McDonald, I. M. S. has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, Second Grade, vice the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., but to continue to be on special duty as Member of the Imperial Legislative Council pending further orders.

The Ven. Archdeacon C. M. Barham has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th March.

The Rev. C. D. T. Mason, Garrison Chaplain, to be Senior Presidency Chaplain vice Ven. C. M. Barham proceeding on leave.

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, to be Garrison Chaplain vice the Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

The Rev. C. E. C. de Coetlogon, Chaplain of Colaba, has been appointed to act as Archdeacon and Commissary to the Bishop of Bombay with effect from the 14th March during the absence of the Ven. Archdeacon C. M. Barham on leave.

The Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott is renominated an Ordinary Fellow of the Bombay University and the following gentlemen are appointed Ordinary Fellows :—Mr. S. M. Bharucha, B. A, vice Mr. Jalbhai D. Bharda, B.A., whose term of office expired on the 23rd February, and Mr. G. V. Muller, M. A, vice Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., B. D., whose term of office will expire on the 23rd May.

THE WEATHER.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN NORTH-EAST INDIA.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Feb. 26.

Except for a few very light showers in North-East India, the weather has been dry everywhere. Disturbed conditions have not developed in the west and there is less cloud this morning than for several days. The temperature remains low in North-East India, but nearly normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—No large change.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Delhi. Night temperature is in defect at Multan and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind and drier at Jaipur. Temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and at Neemuch and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Raipur and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported to-day. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	73·4	60·3	...	4·56
Muskat (25th) ...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	77·8	53·0	...	0·74
Karachi ...	77·4	61·6	...	1·94
Bhuj ...	80·3	51·2	...	1·01
Dwarka ...	82·5	61·7	...	0·36
Verawal ...	79·2	57·2	...	0·11
Rajkot ...	83·3	49·3	...	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	82·6	56·8	...	0·04
Surat ...	84·7	61·9	...	0·04
Deesa ...	83·2	50·1	...	0·16
BOMBAY ...	83·6	70·6	...	0·08
Ratnagiri ...	85·7	71·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·2	74·0	...	...
Karwar ...	85·7	72·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	96·4	58·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	93·8	62·8	...	0·16
Poona ...	94·6	59·7	...	...
Sholapur ...	98·6	65·6	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	97·4	70·2	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	92·3	61·3	...	0·82
Madras ...	84·7	66·1	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	93·3	65·8	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-46 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 26th February, 1914, was 30·120 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 30 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	27	m 0	40	28	3
		0	55 a	27	1
Satur	...28	m 1	3	28	0
		1	25 a	26	11
	March				
Sun	 1	m 1	25	27	7
		1	55 a	26	7
Mon	 2	m 1	46	27	0
		2	26 a	26	1
Tues	.....	m 2	7	26	4
		3	1 a	25	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	27	m 6	43	16	9
		6	37 a	17	4

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Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 75 5-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... 25·20 1-2+1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44—1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 9-16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 7-16—1-16
Closing Tone of silver ... Quiet steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-4 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d's.. (Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 27-32—1-32
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 89 1-4 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 2 m'st 2 1-2+1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st ... 2 1-2+1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans... 1 1-2+1-8
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 3-4+1-8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for ... ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
Rs. 9,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 19,00,000 „ to Bombay.
Rs. 6,00,000 „ to Madras.

34,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 18 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 25,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 23,90,000 „ to Bombay.
Rs. 16,40,000 „ to Madras.

Rs. 65,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 18 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 18 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 1,23,10,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Bombay	Rs. 7,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Transfers on Madras	Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta	Rs. 3,70,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

PORT SAID, Feb. 25.

The P. and O. s. s. "Macedonia" shipped 9,000 Gold for India.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	28,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	24,000

Futures—Month of March ... 12·20—5
Futures—Month of May ... 11·88—7

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to unfavorable financial conditions and Wall street selling.

Spot Cotton at New York ...13·00 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...13 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Firm
Futures—month of March ... 12·40—6
Futures—month of May ... 12·48—7

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-4 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 3-4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2—1-8
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 1,500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... Nil „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Moderate business Easier
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Buyers only ing current requirement.
id-Americans ...7·05—3
ryptian F. G. F. ...9·20 unchgd.
ew York 11 a.m. ..... { Mar. 12·21 / May 11·91
ew York Official noon call. { Mar. 12·19 / May 11·90
ew Orleans 10 a.m. { Mar. 12·42 / May 12·52

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·67—1
March-April ...	6·67—2
April-May ...	6·63—1
May-June ...	6·63—1
June-July ...	6·58—1
July-August ...	6·53—1
August-September..	6·42—1
September-Oct ...	6·29 unchgd
October-Nov ...	6·20—1
November-Dec. ...	6·16—1

LONDON, Feb. 25.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Done.
Fair F.A.Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...3 0 1-2 unchgd.
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Loanda Santa Fe—32 lbs ...No sellers.
Carletta Russo—32½ lbs 35 1-8—1-8—Sellers.
Do. Months ...Feb.-March.
Do. Buyers etc., Sellers... .....
Tone—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } No sellers.
Victorian ... }
New South Wales ... }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore ...No sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, par 416 lbs. ex-ship ...55+1-4 new terms.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...50 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Done.
Tone—Firmer
Linseed Calcutta ...48·6 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London—Quiet.
Tone—Business done.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...44+1-4
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc ...Done and Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed ...£5-19-3+3d.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Value.
Tone—Steady.

METALS.—

Standard Copper G. M. B...£34 3-8—1-4
Copper Braziers ...£79 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...6 3-4 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd—Value.

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar— C & F India (Double bags) ...12 7 1-2—3-4 —Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments ...April-August.
Tone—Easier
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 10 1-2—unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.s. { 9 2 3-4—3-4—Sellers. / 9 7—2-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-May.
Tone—More doing at lower rates
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 3 2-4—unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May-June.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 1 1-2+3-4
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11+3-4
Months of Shipments ...March—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ...10 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...10 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ...11 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Nothing doing.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35s. 6d.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow. 36s. 6d.
General Tone of Tallow Auction.. Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING. Feb. 26th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
16 Bundles Rupees	32,000	Basreh	Comptoir National
10 Boxes Sovns	7,50,000	Port Said	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	57	63,687
B. B. & C. I. Ry	19	21,538

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 8 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues quiet and unchanged with very little business passing either way.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Forward ...1s. 4 5-32 June.
Do. France Ready ...171
Do. Marks Ready ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...140
Shanghai 60 days' sight ...188 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight ...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 for Cash and the near settlement and closes steady and unchanged. A moderate business has been done.
We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	96	0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	96	0 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	95	15 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 23 9-16 and 26 7-16 respectively. The local market opened steady and unchanged at 67 13-16 ex duty for the first settlement and closes 1-16 lower as under.
We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15 3
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	14 9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	69	2 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	12 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	5 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	78	2 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	77	2 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD & Co.—Liverpool : "Very small market. A little short covering at the opening. Steady on Manchester calling cotton." New York : "Featureless market."

GRUNING AND Co :—"Prevailing opinion is that the market is not likely to improve until stocks have decreased."

PRIVATE :—"We expect a decline."

MELLOR AND FENTON :—"We are bearish ; expect decline."

RICE BROTHERS:—"We would rather sell than buy."

The American markets closed with a small decline both in New York and New Orleans. The local market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 277 and fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 224. Exporters came out as buyers of Broach and the price hardened up to Rs. 279 before the opening at Colaba. During the afternoon there was a further rise in prices owing to a fair demand for most descriptions, and at the close the market is steady at our quotations.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	283-6	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	281	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat	...	255	„
„ „ Nagpur	...	252	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	243	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.	...	235	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	...	228-9	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	230	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	208	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	200	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	203	„
„ „ Bengal	...	204	„
F. G. Bengal	...	192-3	„
Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	283	May
M. G. Compta	...	269	„
M. G. Westerns	...	260	„
H. G. Westerns	...	255	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports...	...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·66—1
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·66—1
Apr.-May ...	6·61—2
May-June ...	6·61—2
June-July ...	6·56—2
July-Aug. ...	6·52—1
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·41—1
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·27—2
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·19—1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	0	6 B.T.
May	... Rs.	9	1	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	9	1	6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7	12	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9	2	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED: —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	58	0	0
Black Kutni	... Rs.	44	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Forward	... Rs.	11	6	0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48	0	0
Small	... Rs.	47	0	0

MOWRASEED : —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	10	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Passi 85 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 11 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	21,722	Bales.
Wheat	...	18,280	Cwts.
Linseed	...	9,090	„
Rapeseed	...	1,409	„
Gingellyseed	...	7,144	„
Poppyseed	...	Nil	„
Groundnuts	...	13,799	„
Castorseed	...	4,135	„
Rice	...	3,419	„
Myrabollams	...	5,392	„
Cottonseed	...	22,855	„
Mowrasseed	...	Nil	„
Gram	...	2,481	„
Joowar	...	9,962	„
Maize	...	Nil	„
Barley	...	25	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, the 24th Feb. 1914.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1. Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14. £21,650,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1913 to 21st Feb. 1914. By Council Bills* ... £28,223,869

* Of this sum £2,150,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Rhoda Robinson, an English woman, about thirty-two years of age, has been arrested in Glasgow in connection with the burning of the mansions in Perthshire.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GOT the BLUES" SUFFER from SIDEKLY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 7 R—2.10.13
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p.c	845e
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 „	280
Bank of Bombay	500	00	13 „	1585
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	64½cd
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1690
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1440
Bank o Bangoon	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	60
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..	100	20	Nil	11
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bahk ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	88
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ p.c	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	830
Alliance ...	10 0	1000	...	50
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	Nil	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	660
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	490
Century ...	100	100	3	230
Central India ...	500	500	70	1840
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Chhow Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1472½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	250
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	560
Crescent ...	100	100	6	113½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	1 ¼	218½
Crown ...	500	500	20	250
David ...	450	250	20	480
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	400
Empress ...	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	20	440
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1400
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	315
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindnstan ...	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	375
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1325
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	.	375
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	1024
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	825
Khatau Makanjee ...	1000	1000	55	1365
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	745
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1140
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	1800
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	75	1075
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	50	1935
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	222½
Moon ...	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern...	200	200	7	217½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1,035
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	161½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	20	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	Nil	250
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
Southern Mahratha..	250	250	Nil	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	40	1080
Sun ...	125	125	Nil	105
Swan ...	250	250	10	272
Swadeshi ...	500	500	50	1460
Textile ...	500	500	Nil	1240
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	395
Do. P	500	500	Nil	640
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	475
	125	125	Nil	102

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry.	500	500	8 p c	695
Amritsar-Pattej	100	100	6 „	145
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway... ...	100	100	5½ „	142
Central Provinces...	...	...	...	121½x
Guzrat Railway ...	100	...	4 „	109
Mandra Bhon.....	10	25	Nil	30
Sindh Light Rys Ld.	100	100	6 „	150
Sarasirajganj	100	25	Nil	25
Tapti-Valley Ry Co..	500	500	7½ „	590
Upper Sindh Light..	100	100	4 p. c.	115

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	145
All India Ut. Co., Ld. ...	100	20	5 „	6
Bamankua ...	5	5	...	2
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p.c.	35
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 „	91
Baroda Tram. Co ...	100	100	4 „	40
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ...	125	125	15 „	892½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld., O.	£10	£10	5	222
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 „	18
Bombay Flour Mill.	500	500	20	910
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	5 p.c.	400
Bombay S. N Co. O.	250	250	5	215
Do do. P	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	3	30
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	500	40 p. c.	525
John Roberts and Co ...	100	100	5 „	200
Jost Fans Supply Co ...	100	100	10 „	50
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ „	168
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	90
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	93
Marsland Price and Co. ...O.	100	100	6 p.c.	100
Do. do. P.	100	10	„	69
Oriental Govt. L. A Co. ...	200	50	20 „	510
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 „	25
Port Canning Co. ...	1000	1000	yr. 42	865
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	17½	23½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co; ...	100	100	5	70
Soundy and Co ... O,	100	100	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld. P.	75	75	...	76
Thacker and Co ...	80	80	...	132
Telephone Co ...	50	50	30 p. c.	210
Treacher and Co ...	25	26	yr. 1-9	71
	500	500	yr. 30	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	75	300	5200
Albert (Karachi) ...	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton ...	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	p c	95
Broach City ...	200	200	14	90
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley ...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	690
Hindustan P and M...	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	60
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khanganm ...	400	400	9-p c	290
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	107
Mahuva ...	200	200		80
Mercantile ...	125	125		20
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250		220
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	850
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	800
New Berar ...	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	600xd
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	...
Surat City ...	200	200	20	250
Volkart U P Co Ld...	500	500	50	190?
Wadhwan G. and P...	150	150	12	106

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 26.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—300 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co ; 1 pot rosa oil, Volkart Bros ; 15 cwts fish maws, E Moledina ; 91 cwts buffalo horns, G Suchidina ; 91 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 30 bales cotton cutting, 40 cwts rubber old, E Hayim ; 390 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HULL.

Den of Kelly s—2,600 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co ; 8,500 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 20,500 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jerseymoor s—19,000 cwts groundnuts, 17,000 cwts castorseed. L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—300 cwts dry chillies, R Jiwandas and Co ; 154 cases chutney, 2 cases Bombay ducks, Merwanji Punjiaji and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yeddo s—7 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Picton s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 29 bales sawree cotton, Caliandas Bros ; 68 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 840 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 369 cwts myrabolams, Caliandas Bros ; 3,698 cwts tillseed, Ralli Bros.

North Pacific s—110 bales cotton, National F and Commercial Corporation ; 200 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 28 cwts bees wax, M A Kayum ; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Markomania s—110 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co ; 55 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 59 bales cotton. Ralli Bros ; 50 cwts ghandi medicine, 600 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co ; 1,500 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,487 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverji and Co ; 22 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

Ehrenfels s—431 bales cotton, 123 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 450 cwts oil cakes, Arth Edler.

Schneefels s—567 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 7 cwts cardamom shells, M A Kayum ; 70 cwts gum olibanum, Ali Brother ; 100 cwts gum olibanum, 91 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Alberto s—25 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, Pulee and Co 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—5 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
China s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—37 cwts bhoising. S H Moolim.

FOR ODESSA.

China s—355 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Inaba Maru s—350 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaba Maru s—440 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaba Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Inaba Maru s—1,050 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Inaba Maru s—70 cwts gum olibanum, Chaungtai ; 100 bales cotton twist, W M Essabhoy ; 1,200 cwts onions, R D Dadachanji ; 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Inaba Maru s—125 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 74 bales cotton twist, I David.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 26.

Steamer Swada from Mauritius, Agents M M & Co—15 casks raw hides, 14 casks skins, 60,858 bags sugar.
Steamer Wardenfels from Calcutta, Agents W & A Graham & Co—5,700 tons coal.
Steamer Purnea from Durban, Agents M M Co—1,767 tons coal, 1 case rhino horns, 1 case 2 pieces 1 tusk ivory, 68 kandas gum, 40 bags potatoes, 885 bundles cloves.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 21st Feb. 1914 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 21st Feb 1914.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·31	2132000	35993632	38125632
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·88	51000	989069	1040069
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3000	57350	60350
Total...	3021·48	2186000	37040051	39226051
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 21st Feb. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2789·69	1949958	339216	35871592
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	45235	9264	971705
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3189	57077	60266
Total...	2955·86	1998382	34905181	36903563
Increase or Decrease.		2	8	0
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 65·62	+ 18204	+ 207199	+ 225404
A.D.C.Ry	...	+ 5765	+ 62599	+ 68364
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 189	+ 273	+ 84

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Dec., 1913.

WHY ENDURE PIMPLES

CUTICURA
Soap and Ointment

Do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little that it is almost criminal not to use them.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

Icilma Hair Powder
Clean hair without wetting
Use Icilma Hair Powder—the novel English dry shampoo — which brightens and beautifies the hair in a really marvellous way. Only requires lightly sprinkling over the hair and then brushing out—that's all.
Of good Chemists and Stores.
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A Horrible Devil Fish
clutching its victims in the relentless grasp of aches, pains, sprains, strains, bruises, headache, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism—misery is the name of this fearful foe of humanity, a foe quickly vanquished by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. Do not be dragged down to despondency and perhaps death by suffering. Be well! Be free from all aches and pains! Let Little's Oriental Balm fight the battle for you, and cast out the last lingering trace of misery.
Keep a bottle always at hand. Get it now, to-day, and be free from aches and pains henceforth.
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE
All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ENGLISH CUP.

LIVERPOOL BEAT WEST HAM.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the re-played cup-tie between Liverpool and West Ham United the former team won by five goals to one.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 26.

In the first round of the Bangalore Hockey Tournament, which was played this afternoon, the Dublin Fusiliers team from Madras were beaten by St. Joseph's College by 3 goals to 1. It was an interesting game, but the boys had the legs of their opponents.

HIGHLAND SPORTS AT AGRA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Feb. 26.

The Highland Brigade gathering is in full swing now. The stewards are Lieut.-General Willcocks, Major-General Forbes MacBean and Major-General A. Wilson. The following regiments are taking part in the festivities:— The Black Watch, the Highland Light Infantry, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Cameron Highlanders, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The programme consists of races, football matches, tugs-of-war, piping, dancing, and jumping. The last day's programme will conclude with the Highland Tattoo at the Fort, which will be witnessed by Lord Hardinge who is coming here on a special visit. The Championship Cup will be presented by General Willcocks and a prize to the best dancer by Major-General F. Campbell. The sports are being held in Macdonnel Park, an ideal spot, forming as it does a natural amphitheatre, which can accommodate thousands of spectators. The massed bands, pipes and drums are a great attraction.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

GUNNERS' EASY WIN IN THE FIRST ROUND.

The first round of the Bombay Polo Tournament was played last evening on the Polo ground and a very good game was seen, the Royal Artillery team beating the 43rd Light Infantry by seven goals to five. The Gunners had to give a handicap of four goals to their opponents, but they quickly started in to make up for this, and had drawn level before the end of the third chukker. They were decidedly the better team and look, on last night's performance, likely winners of the tournament.

The Artillery went off with a rare dash and scored two goals in the first chukker. In the second, Chance scored for them again, and the same player put in another goal in the third period, thus making honours easy.

Early in the fourth chukker, Carlisle hit a good long goal, which Capt. Morland just failed to stop. Warren brought the score to 6-4 by hitting an easy goal.

Then the 43rd pressed and made a goal which was well played for and deservedly scored, but immediately on resuming Warren scored another goal, and the game ended at the fifth chukker in a win for the Artillery by seven goals to five.

The Infantry were outpaced and outclassed throughout, and the four goals' start they received was not enough to put them on anything like level fighting terms. Corbould-Warren, the Gunners' back, was easily the best man on the field.

Captains Coaker and Jackson were the umpires.

The 2nd (Q. V. O.) Rajput Light Infantry were 'At Home' and the attendance included Lord Brassey and a party from Government House. Lady Jenkins, wife of the Chief Justice of Bengal, was also amongst those present. The teams were:

Royal Artillery.—Mr. A. F. Chance, Mr. T. H. Carlisle, Mr. H. O. Hutchinson and Capt. E. Corbould-Warren (back).

43rd L. I.—Mr. F. C. W. Wynter, Mr. S. C. B. Munday, the Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe and Capt. W. R. T. Morland (back).

To-night's game (at 5-15):—29th Lancers vs. Sherwood Foresters.

GOLF DECISION APPEAL.

Mr. H. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., attended before the Croydon County magistrates in mail week and lodged an appeal against their decision in the recent Mitcham Common golf case.

The magistrates held that the regulations of the Common Conservators that no person not a member of the Prince's Golf Club should play during certain hours on Wednesday and Saturday was *ultra vires*, and they fined the caddie master, Frederick Harris, for obstructing the plaintiff, Augustus Harrison, by refusing to supply him with a caddie. Mr. Mallaby-Deeley is chairman of the Prince's Golf Club, and the Mitcham Common Conservators, and also a county magistrate.

SPORTING SWIMMING MATCH

Mr. A. F. Bettinson, manager of the National Sporting Club, was defeated in the hundred yards' swimming match with Fred Dyer, the Welsh champion boxer and music-hall artiste, at the Holborn Baths. Dyer, who gave his adversary six seconds start, is quite a young man while Mr. Bettinson is fifty-two years of age. Dyer won by a yard in 1 min. 28 3-5-sec., his net time being 1 min. 22 3-5sec. Mr. Bettinson's time was 1 min. 30 2-5 sec.

AMERICA CUP RACE.

The New York Yacht Club has fixed September 10, 12, and 15 as the dates on which matches will take place to select the defender for the America Cup contest. The races will be sailed off Sandy Hook.

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW.

The following is the list of horses left in for the 9th Extra Meeting of the Bombay races to-morrow:—

THE ASCOT PLATE.—6 furlongs. Tartania 9st 12lbs, Bergie 8st 9lbs, Lady Pranjip 8st 3lbs, Molly S 7st 10lbs, Adelaide II 7st 10lbs.

Three top weights not having accepted weights are raised 5lbs.

THE PAREL PLATE.—About 1 mile 1 furlong. Grequa 9st 5lbs, Aden 8st 13lbs, Ata Allah 8st 12lbs, Longboat 8st 7lbs, Mars 8st 5lbs, President 8st 4lbs, Lot 8st 3lbs, Young Berlin 8st 3lbs, Sadil Malik 8st, Makbul 7st 7lbs.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—6 furlongs. Pretender II 9st 6lbs, Arrem 8st 10lbs, Jack Loadon 8st 10lbs, Investment 8st 6st, Rent Roll 8st 6lbs, Newmarket 8st 6lbs, Timoor 8st 5lbs, Pop Gun 8st 3lbs, Dhahemsee 8st 2lbs, Turkish Spot 8st 2lbs, Beethoven 8st 1lb, Guldasta 8st, Hongkong 7st 13lbs, Ben Rashid 7st 11lbs, Nayel Pasha 7st 11lbs, Pharoah 7st 11lbs, Pepul 7st 8lbs, Red Flag 7st 8lbs, Royalist 7st 7lbs, Antonio 7st 6lbs, Back Bay 7st 5lbs, Columbus 7st 4lbs.

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE—(I) about 7 furlongs.—Nainava 9st 12lbs, Ace of Hearts 9st 10lbs, Ben Hur 9st 3lbs, Adonis 9st, Heliograph 8st 9lbs, Rising Dawn 8st 7lbs, Kayid 8st 4lbs, Long Silk 8st 4lbs, Chaser 8st 2lbs, Kaiser 7st 13lbs, Tuba 7st 9lbs, Excelsior 7st 9lbs, Arrem 7st 8lbs, Louvre 7st 7lbs, Burjes 7st 6lbs, Nawabzada 7st 5lbs, Faleh Khan 7st 4lbs, Jemadar 7st 1lb, Durban 7st.

II.—Beelan 9st 7lbs, Serpent 9st 2lbs, Huddai 9st 2lbs, Ambassador 8st 12lbs, Diplomatist 8st 12lbs, Minimax 8st 8lbs, Shanghai 8st 8lbs, Crisis, 8st 8lbs, Sayel 8st 3lbs, Mooltan 8st 1lb, Malacca 8st 1lb, Thorium 8st 1lb, Majbur 8st 1lb, Euphrates 8st 1lb, Black Ivory 8st 1lb, Sunbeam 8st 1lb, Rejh Allah 7st 11lbs, Eldorado 7st.

THE MEDINA PLATE—About 7 furlongs.—Sweden 10st 7lbs, Harry Johnson 9st 7lbs, Fado 9st 1lb, Bhatty Chief 8st 12lbs, Burg 8st 11lbs, Ajmer 8st 7lbs, Shami 8st 3lbs, Best Chance 8st 3lbs, Moonspot 8st 3lbs, German Silver 8st 1lb, British King 8st, Dilkush 8st, Mysore 7st 7lbs, Kokab 7st 7lbs, Golden Ducat 7st 5lbs, Welcome 7st 3lbs, Tulwar 7st 3lbs, Castaway 7st 3lbs, Yungi Dunya 7st. 3lbs, Seaman 7st 1lb.

THE MUSCAT PLATE—5 furlongs.—Division I.—Mutar 9st 2lbs, Grequa 9st 2lbs, Small Diamond 9st, Red Wood 8st 12lbs, Flying Machine 8st 8lbs, Pretender II 8st 7lbs, American Spot 8st 3lbs, Agent 8st 3lbs, Malayel 8st 1lb, Nasirabad 8st, Little King 7st 9lbs, Bahrain Girl 7st 3lbs, Beethoven 7st 1lbs.

Division II.—Old China 9st 7lbs, Dhaidan 9st 6lbs, Arabian Spot 8st 12lbs, Hurbia 8st 11lbs, Mulberry 8st 10lbs, Lord Satu 8st 8lbs, President 8st 4lbs, Jawan 8st 3lbs, Present 8st 1lb, Saood 8st, Mahboob 7st 13lbs, Turkish General 7st 13lbs, Lord Roberts 7st 11lbs, Jack London 7st 7lbs.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.

To be run at Bombay at the 10th Extra Meeting, on Saturday, 7th March 1914.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 100. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st. March 1911, and which are the bona-fide property of Members of the Bombay Hunt, certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted this season. To be ridden by Members of the Bombay Hunt who are subscribers to the Hunt and who have hunted regularly during this season.

Weights.—English and Colonials—Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. or over; Arabs and C. Bs.—Catch weights 9st. 7lbs. or over; horses not ridden by their owners, catch weights 11st. 11lbs. and 9st. 11lbs. respectively. Penalty.—Previous winners of the Hunters' Flat Race, Bombay once 7lbs., twice or oftener 14lbs. Distance.—About 1 mile.

General conditions according to Programmes, Bombay Extra Meetings 1914, except clauses 1 and 5 which refer to course fees and landing allowance.

Entry.—Rs. 5, to close at W. I. T. C. office, Morland-road, Byculla, at 4 p. m., Monday, 2nd March 1914.

N. B.—(1) Bona-fide property means that no interest or contingency whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race. (2) Entry fee and certificate from M. F. H. must accompany entry. (3) The decision of the M. F. H. whether a member of the Hunt is qualified to ride to be final.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

SATURDAY, March 7.

1. THE ISPAHAN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division which have not won a flat race since 1st December, 1913.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

2. THE FINAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 10 to close at 4 p. m. on Monday, 2nd March with Rs. 5 more if not struck out before 4 p. m., Thursday, 5th March 1914.

Handicaps well be published by 8 a. m. on Thursday, 5th March, 1914, at the race course, Mahaluxmsi.

M. C. C. NOT DISCOURTEOUS.

Mr. Douglas, captain of the M. C. C. cricket team, spoke, in mail week, in glowing terms of the hospitality which the team received in every town they visited. Suggestions of the team being unpopular came as a great surprise. They had not intentionally done anything snobbish or discourteous. Mr. Robinson, captain of the Northern Natal Eleven, said the chief desire of the M. C. C. team was the faithful discharge of their cricket duties in preference to their social engagements' though the latter had not been neglected.

BOMBAY TENNIS.

GOOD DOUBLES GAMES IN THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Another "full house" witnessed the matches yesterday afternoon, and the two outstanding games were those of Naoroji and Mrs. Row vs. Mr. and Mrs. Cocke, and Nicholson and James vs. Skipwith and Boyes. The former match took 38, and the latter 39 games before being decided. The attendance is increasing so rapidly that it is doubtful whether there will be room for all the spectators when the final stages are entered upon.

The following are the details:—

SINGLES.

MUDALIAR vs. FLETCHER.

Mudaliar easily outplayed Fletcher, who could only manage to win one game in two sets, and a disappointing match ended in an easy win for Mudaliar by (6—0), (6—1).

RANGA RAO vs. GANDHI.

Ranga Rao was steadier in his play in the first set and won at 6—4. Both played the same "cutting" game which will not be of much avail later on when the crack local players come more into the limelight. In the second set Ranga Rao adopted forcing tactics and indulged in more overhead play, with the result that Gandhi was kept running from one end of the court to the other. Ranga Rao won this set also at 6—2, and therefore won the game.

GUNJIKER vs. N. ENGINEER.

The first set was closely contested. Engineer took the first three games and Gunjiker the next three. Then each took a game and the score read four all. Engineer, however, took the next two games and set, but not without fighting hard for them. In the second set Engineer forged ahead and was 4—2 when Gunjiker took a love game. The next two games and set, however, fell to Engineer, (6—3.)

KARVE vs. MEHTA.

This was a weak set to, both players being off their game and there was very little of interest or instruction in the play. Mehta won two consecutive sets at (6—2), (6—4).

DOUBLES (MEN'S).

FYZEE AND CHIMULGUND vs. CLAYTON AND SHERBROOKE.

As was to be expected Fyzee and Chimulgund (the winners of this tournament in 1912) had no difficulty in beating their opponents. The first set fell to them without a single game being scored against them, while in the second set Clayton and Sherbrooke only just managed to get a couple of games. The former pair thus won at 6—0, 6—2.

BARRACLOUGH AND BAGSHAWE vs. ENGLAND AND KIDD.

Against two such stalwarts of the game as England and Kidd it was but reasonable to expect that Barraclough and Bagshawe would soon succumb. The first set went to the former pair without the loss of a game, but in the second set Barraclough and Bagshawe managed to get a "brace" of games before being worsted.

NICHOLSON AND JAMES vs SKIPWITH AND BOYES.

This was undoubtedly the game of the afternoon. In the first set the score stood at six all, when Skipwith and Boyes took the next two games and set. The second set was still more vigorous both sides going in for hard drives and quick rallies. The score went to seven all when Nicholson and James took the next two games and made it a set all. In the third and final set Skipwith and Boyes fell off considerably and lost the set at 3—6. The match took thirty-nine games before it was decided and the play was of the best. The former pair won, (6—8), (9—7), (6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES.

MR. AND MRS. COCKE vs. NAOROJI AND MRS. ROW.

This was very closely contested and it was not till the third set that the match was decided in favour of Naoroji and Mrs. Row. In the first set the games read five all, when the former pair won the next two games and set. The second set was equally well contested, the scores being four all before Naoroji and Mrs. Row took the set. The last set was still more strenuous, the score going to five all, six all douce in the next game which went to the latter pair as did the last and final game, set and match. Naoroji and Mrs. Row won (5—7), (6—4), (8—6).

The following are the matches for to-day.

QUEEN'S ROAD:—

Naoroji and Engineer vs. Portlock and another.

Yamamasu and Nakishima vs. Mudaliar and Nsidu.

Karanje and Chawan vs. Calvocoressi and Hogg.

Wagle and Shergaoker vs. Bottlewalla and Mehta.

Kanga and Mulla vs. Pundit and N. F. Naoroji.

BENGAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship games were continued to-day. The first round of mixed doubles was completed. The following are the scores:—

First round mixed doubles:—A. W. Shallow and Mrs Maynard beat F. Morris and Miss Hopkins 6—3, 6—2.

Captain Whatford and Mrs. Morrison beat F. J. Geary and Miss H. C. Swaine 1—6, 8—6, 6—4.

B. W. V. Baumgartner and Mrs. Radice walk over.

Carey Morgan and Miss Short beat A. D. Cox and Mrs. Glucksman 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

C. A. Carr and Mrs. Keays beat N. H. Y. Warren and Mrs. R. P. Wilson 6—2, 6—4.

C. M. D. Murray and Miss Curtis beat T. C. Fowle and Mrs. Thompson 6—4, 6—3.

R. Drury Davis and Mrs. Allison beat A. Weatherhead and Mrs. Dawson 6—3, 6—3.

P. Myles Reese and Miss Walker beat J. Henderson Grey and Miss Harvey 6—0, 6—3.

A. C. Mathews and Mrs. Wheeler beat or. Jacomb Hood and Mrs. Carey Mrgan 6—3, 6—0.

REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

There can be no question that the failure of the appeal for £100,000 by the Special Committee for the 1916 Olympic Games has seriously retarded progress in England. The English Olympic Committee has now to take up the matter, after an interval of something approaching two years since the last games. The gentlemen who have the matter in hand seem both to invite the general public to join in the movement of improving the standard of athletics in this country. There is certainly a numerous council, but no one claims that it really represents the athletes of England. Until the athletic clubs, schools and colleges are keen on the matter, it is out of place to expect big results. It naturally seems that the first essential is to arouse plenty of interest in the direction mentioned. To do this, a large Olympic Athletic Committee ought to be formed, on which the leading clubs, schools, and colleges should be represented. With this accomplished, the next step would be to determine how best the cause would be served. Two essential matters are the providing of plenty of scratch competitions at Olympic events, and scientific instruction in all branches of track and field athletics. A great deal might also be done by appointing Olympic Committees in each of the counties. Their mission would be to hold Olympic Games in the chief towns of the counties, and also to appoint coaches for the districts. So many would be required that the services of volunteer (amateur) coaches would have to be secured to supplement the efforts of the paid (professional) coaches.

Until something of this sort is done there will be very little progress in English athletics. The present system is deplorable. Clubs, or sports syndicates, in different parts of the country promote meetings solely with an idea of making a profit. Only events likely to attract a big entry are included on the programme, whilst the great majority of the competitors are bent on winning prizes, which are of considerable value.

When sports promoters are only concerned with the encouragement of athletics, and the prizes are merely silver and bronze medals, quite another class of entrant will be secured. At first they may be fewer in number, but they will be imbued with the real Olympic spirit—which is what we require.*

UNIVERSITY ATHLETES.

The various college meetings now being decided at Oxford and Cambridge Universities offer convincing proof of the necessity of scientific coaching, if we are to produce real champions. When college men win hammer-throwing events with an effort of 87ft., a high jump at 5ft., and a shot-put at 33ft. (as has happened this week) one cannot help recognising how wrong the system is. These performances, are frequently beaten by quite young schoolboys in America, solely because they are instructed. We could not expect to turn out great batsmen in the cricket world unless they were tutored and their faults corrected. It is equally necessary in athletics, though for years it has been almost general to leave the young athlete to run, jump, put the shot etc. without scientific coaching.

Another notable matter in connection with Oxford and Cambridge athletics is that the advent of the Rhodes Scholar has led to considerable improvement in the standard of field events. It used to be unusual to see a hammer throw of much over 110 ft., but now that the home men have been able to watch American cracks at work, we find that performances all-round have improved.

All this illustrates that the Empire's athletes, whether in the home-land or over-seas, must be provided with skilled instructors if the flag is to be kept flying at future games. Another clearly defined point is that it is to the scholastic and college athletes we must turn chief attention. Athletes must be taught at the start of their careers, and before they have acquired bad styles. Further, they have the time to train, whilst many young business athletes really cannot do justice to themselves or their nation simply because earning a living claims so much of their time.

BOXING.

Very big hopes are centred in Kid Lewis of London, who succeeded to the English feather-weight boxing championship on the retirement of Jim Driscoll. He delighted his admirers for the first five rounds of his match against Paul Til of France and it looked as though he would win easily. The visitor proved himself a tough customer however, and the way he smiled when he was hit began to get on the nerves of his rival. Til also started to clinch at frequent intervals and his tactics generally upset Lewis. The referee was about the busiest man of the three, and he had to force the rivals apart no fewer than twelve times during one of the rounds. This sort of thing went on for twelve rounds when Til was disqualified for repeatedly ignoring the order not to hold. No doubt the tactics of Til upset Lewis, but with greater experience, he will probably learn how to combat with the opponent who wants to "rough it rather than box at long range." Lewis will have to improve a great deal before he is anything near the class of Driscoll; nevertheless he is a worthy holder of the Lord Lonsdale Belt.

BILLIARDS.

Although it looks as if George Gray will fail in his attempt to concede T. Newman 4,000 points in a billiard match of 18,000 with ivory balls, he has done enough to convince many sound judges that he is likely to win the championship. It is no small ordeal to change from composite to ivory balls, and the young Australian was frequently beaten by the extra pace of the latter. That he will eventually succeed, however, seems fairly certain as illustrated by two breaks of over 300, one of over 400, and two of over 500 during the first week of the match. Newman virtually held his own during the opening half of the game, he being 3,407 points to the good when this week's play opened. Gray made more reduction on Wednesday, however, particularly in the evening, when the session yielded him 1,111 points or an average of 101 for each visit to the table. Such form as this is good enough for anything, and indicates that Gray will be making ivory ball records before long. He was quite out of the fixture last night however, being badly outpointed so that Newman looks a certain winner.

FOOTBALL.

The great hold which cup ties have on the public was again made plain on Saturday, when the second round of the Association Cup was played. Two of the matches attracted over 50,000 onlookers, and over 40,000 attended two more of the games. Moreover, twelve of the sixteen ties drew a "gate" of over £1,000, the high-water mark being £1,695 at the Sheffield United and Bradford match.

Swindon and Tottenham failed against Bolton and Manchester City respectively, and now the hope of the South centres in Millwall, West Ham, and Brighton. Aston Villa (holders) triumphed at Exeter, and Sunderland (runners up) also beat a Devon team in Plymouth. Blackburn Rovers and Sheffield United are two other strongly fancied teams, which got through successfully. Bury and Bradford being their victims.

PEACE AT LAST.

Close followers of Association football have long seen that the unfortunate split between the Football Association and the Amateur Football Association was seriously harming amateur football in England. It, therefore, gave general satisfaction when peace was declared early in the week. Mr. C. Wreford Brown of the Corinthians played a big part in bringing the war to an end and he is an amateur of the highest stamp. Consequently no one need feel that amateurism will suffer by the joining up of the two associations.

As to the terms of settlement, the A. F. A. recognise the F. A. as the national governing body and agree to affiliate. In turn, the F. A. will permit the A. F. A. to govern 'Varsity, Public Schools and Old Boys' Clubs, and the terms generally are fair all-round. The great result of the end of the war will be seen in future international matches, as the selectors will now have the whole of the country to pick from.

THE TURF

The gentlemen who framed the handicaps for the early spring races, can afford to feel pleased the acceptances being highly satisfactory. There are more discontents in the Grand National than usual (18 as against 14 in 1913), but many consider this rather an advantage. Fancied horses are frequently brought down through overcrowding at the fences and it really seems a pity that the difference between the top and bottom weights is not fixed at 28lbs. instead of 42 as at present. All the higher weighted divisions have cried content, and it will afford pleasure to thousands should Lutteur III, winner in 1909, come over from France to meet Covertcoat, (last year's winner at a difference of 11lb.) Irish Mail is under a cloud at present and should this fine chaser be unable to run, it will prove disappointing for his chance looked good.

As to the flat handicaps, the top weights have all accepted and we may soon expect to see some anti-post betting, though this appears to be growing less each year, punters and owners showing an inclination to wait until their fancy goes to the post, so ensuring a run for their money.

IN GENERAL.

Some remarkable shooting was shown by Messrs. Upton (United States) and Van Vlack (Canada) in the Grand Poule d'Essai at Monte Carlo this week. The latter finally failed to kill his 23rd pigeon, but Upton brought his down, so winning a gold cup and £147.

So evenly matched were the Cambridge University and Purley lacrosse players, that their match on Saturday was only decided by the odd goal in 13, the Cantabs proving successful. Another close thing was the Oxford v. West London match, the latter prevailing by 9 to 8.

J. Bourn, the famous French runner, has been awarded the Grand Prix for Athletics by the French authorities.

A young Australian Athlete in F. R. Kerr ran well in the cross-country match between Oxford University and the Ranelagh Harriers on Saturday. He led when in the last quarter of a mile, but could not ward off the final effort of H. Shelton of Ranelagh.

* Reuter wired on Wednesday that the British Committee was making another appeal, this time, for £40,000.

THE SALE OF PRINCE PALATINE.

CLAIM FOR COMMISSION FAILS.

The action in the King's Bench Division in which Captain Thomas Henry Browne claimed commission on the sale of the racehorse Prince Palatine resulted, in a verdict for the defendant, Mr. J. Barnato Joel. Mr. Joel bought the horse from Mr. T. Pilkington for £40,000, and Captain Browne's claim for commission was £2,000. Captain Browne's case was that Mr. Joel commissioned him to buy the horse and that he obtained an offer, but that then Mr. Joel himself cut in and effected the purchase through Tattersall's.

Mr. Joel, in cross-examination denied that Captain Browne had any authority to act as his agent. The first he heard from Captain Browne about the horse was a letter asking him if he was a purchaser of the horse and in a position to offer it. In July, 1913—six months after he had any communication from Captain Browne,—he wrote direct to Mr. Pilkington, who replied that the matter was in the hands of Tattersall's. After he had bought the horse Captain Browne came up to him at Goodwood, congratulated him, and complained that he had been badly treated by Mr. Pilkington, and asked him to help him to do all he could to get his commission.

In summing-up Mr. Justice Darling said that the question before the jury was one purely of contract between the parties. Did Mr. Joel engage the plaintiff as his agent to purchase the horse? Mr. Pilkington's attitude was absolutely honest and disinterested. Prince Palatine was notorious as realising the greatest sum any horse had been sold for, and probably everybody was asking Mr. Pilkington what he would take for it. As a consequence he put the matter in the hands of Messrs. Tattersall and went to Scotland.

The jury returned their verdict without leaving the box, and judgment was entered for Mr. Joel accordingly.

THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF MALARIA.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Friday, 27th Feb., 1914.

THE INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY

Of the various constructive professions engineering is probably the most freely endowed with romantic associations. The Indo-Ceylon Railway, which has just been formally opened, is not only a splendid monument to engineering skill, but it is associated with one of the most wonderful stories of ancient Hindu mythology. Rama when he pursued the giant king of Ceylon, who had abducted his wife, the beautiful Sita, found his progress barred by the ocean, but summoning the aid of the monkey-god, Hanuman, he saw a bridge of rocks, earth and trees built by the monkey hosts of the forests rise within five days above the waters. By these means was Rama's army enabled to cross to Ceylon and avenge the insult which had been put upon its leader. Tradition has it that the chain of rocks now known as Adam's Bridge form the remains of the bridge miraculously built by Hanuman's workers, volcanic convulsions and the assaults of the monsoon having accounted for the portions which have disappeared. These associations freely supplied with imagery the speakers at the opening ceremony, which three Governors attended. At the same time the accomplishment of a project which for many years baffled the ingenuity of the cleverest brains is in itself a romantic event. The desire to bridge the space between India and Ceylon naturally first arose, in modern times, in Ceylon, so much the smaller territory, and it was some thirty-eight years ago that the feasibility of the project began to be discussed there. This discussion was continued for eighteen years before any definite step was taken, and then, in 1894, an estimate was prepared, which represented the cost as 259 lakhs or one and three-quarter million pounds. A second survey in the following year reduced the cost by ten lakhs, and on account of the magnitude of these sums the scheme was given up for some time. In 1899 an alternative scheme was suggested, which with many variations continued to occupy attention until 1910, when Mr. Neville Priestley, now Managing Director of the South Indian Railway, was that Company's Agent in India. He then proposed a return to the original idea of a direct connection with Ceylon by the Adam's Bridge route, but with the important modification that a floating bridge should be substituted in the central stretch of sea for a permanent one until traffic had sufficiently developed to warrant the additional outlay which the latter would involve. The suggestion was thoroughly discussed on both sides of the Straits, and eventually it was decided that with a further modification the scheme could be carried into effect. For the time being, it was considered advisable to abandon the idea of building either a permanent or a floating bridge over the central gap in the causeway, and the scheme which will shortly come into effect provides for transit at this stage of the journey by ferry-steamer. At the same time the larger scheme of railway connection throughout has not been abandoned. An estimate which was prepared in 1913 shows that the work could be carried out for 111 lakhs or three-quarters of a million pounds, and it is hoped that some day the traffic between India and Ceylon will have grown sufficiently large to admit of further expenditure being undertaken. For the present the South Indian Railway has been extended to the sacred island of Rameswaram, where Rama built temples in honour of the monkeys when he returned from Ceylon, and the passenger will change into the ferry-boat at Dhanuskodi Point. The steamer journey will extend for 22 miles, and will end at Talimanaar Point, in the island of Manaar, where the extension of the Ceylon Government Railway reaches its limit. The new route provides a far easier means of communication between India and Ceylon than any which has hitherto existed, and if expectations are at all realised the complete reconstruction of Rama's bridge is no idle dream. Of the various advantages which are to be reaped that which will appeal most to the general public will be the avoidance of the troublesome journey between Colombo and Tuticorin, which all passengers to Madras via Ceylon have to make. The delights of Ceylon as a holiday haunt will be brought for the man at Madras within the bounds of a convenient journey, and the fortunate few who have frequent trips Home will find the worst inconvenience of the voyage removed. The saving in time which the new route effects will expedite the mails between India and Ceylon to a considerable degree, and also is bound to result in increased trade relations, though to what extent has yet to be seen. Ceylon, at the same time, attaches greatest value to the fact that the importation of South Indian labour, on which her industries are so much dependent, will be greatly facilitated.

BRITISH ARMY AEROPLANES. COLONEL SEELY made an interesting speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday on the subject of Army aviation. The War Office has no doubt adopted a wise course in "scrapping" 52 old aeroplanes and substituting improved types, though the statement that there has been consequently a minimum loss of life seems to require some reservation. That there has been a reduction in the number of fatalities, however, is good news, for the toll has been a heavy one in the past. Colonel Seely emphasised the fact that for its size the British Army has a larger proportion of aeroplanes than any other, but our total of 161 in service compares unfavourably in numbers with the aerial strength of France, Germany and Russia, although we have apparently a superiority in speed. There is one advantage in not building aeroplanes in excessive numbers, and that is that fewer will be wasted as the result of the introduction of new types consequent upon improvements and inventions which are made almost day by day, and the War Office have doubtless had this fact in mind The latest development, for example, is the provision of aircraft with wirelesstelegraphy, in connection with which experiments are about to be undertaken by Mr. Marconi. With the newest type of plant employed messages can be transmitted as well as received. This development is a very important one and is another indication of the part the aeroplane promises to play in the warfare of the future. Lecturing at the Royal United Service Institution in mail week Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Sykes did not agree that visions of silent squadrons of aeroplanes launched against some enemy's organisation were the product of a weird imagination, and he urged British manufacturers to develop their designs for larger machines. There could be no doubt that such machines would be required in war. Incidentally he prophesied that soon we should have aeroplanes with considerable weight-carrying capabilities able to travel at 100 miles an hour.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION. IN his interesting speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Sir Charles Armstrong suggested that it would be more convenient for business men who are members of the Imperial Legislative Council to attend a session in Simla in September than during the early months of the year. A similar suggestion was put forward in Calcutta some time ago, though whether September would be the most convenient month for members from all parts of India may be matter for consideration. It certainly is important that commercial and financial Bills should be brought forward at a time when it is convenient for business members to attend the Council, and there is much to be said for the contention that measures of this kind should not be discussed at an isolated Hill station, remote from every centre of commerce. The complaint was made when the Companies Bill was under consideration in detail that no opportunity was afforded to members to discuss the developments as they proceeded with solicitors, accountants, directors, and others who could speak with expert knowledge. In our opinion it would be far better that Select Committees of the Council on commercial Bills should sit in Bombay or Calcutta than in Simla or Delhi.

Notes of the Day

The stranger from India when he lands in London can nowadays find plenty of agencies to assist and advise him if he will only take the trouble to ascertain their whereabouts before he leaves this country. A new agency is now about to be formed for the benefit of youths of the Anglo-Indian community. The object of the Anglo-Indian Association in forming a London branch is to provide an institution which will advise young men of the most suitable places for study and offer them a home until they are able to make suitable arrangements for themselves.

There are two negro States in existence, Liberia and Haiti, which are ruled by so-called Constitutional governments. Reuter now reports that an expedition with the object of forming a third is hoping to set out for Africa from New York. Chief Sam, with his 250 followers and their stock of "the Africa Settlement Co.," however, scarcely promises to be a very powerful potentate even if he is allowed to leave America. The Republic of Liberia had its origin in the efforts of several societies in Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves.

Renewed efforts are to be made at Home to secure the admission of women as solicitors, and a short Bill to that end is to be introduced into the House of Commons. In connection with the entry of women into the legal profession the *Temps* has an interesting article, in which the reasons which drew them to study for the Bar are given by women barristers. Some of them stated that the profession offered opportunities for studying human nature. The excellent reason of another Portia was that she desired to remain independent and at the same time to earn a living for herself and her children. But the most typically feminine reason was that of Mlle. Germaine Picard, who affirmed that she wanted to join the Bar from the day on which she saw a photograph of Mme. Miropolsky, to whom the robe and toque were most becoming. France has now thirty women barristers.

The Home papers publish telegrams from New York in which it is stated that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is receiving credit for having been the indirect cause of President Wilson's determination to bring about the repeal of the provision in the Panama Act exempting American vessels from payment of tolls. It is asserted that Mr. Kipling so impressed the American Ambassador in London that the provision was a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty that Mr. Page wrote to the President and convinced him that Mr. Kipling was right. The correspondents who send the report are unanimous in explaining that it lacks confirmation, and it possibly represents those little peculiarities of American journalism which Mr. Page recently criticised. It does not need the pen of Mr. Kipling to show the weakness of the position originally adopted by the United States.

Several matters which will be dealt with in the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance were touched upon at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. In view, however, of the fact that the report itself will shortly be available no useful purpose will be served in commenting upon the speeches at the present moment. The report will be a considered and authoritative pronouncement on subjects which have evoked great controversy during the past two years, and it will no doubt be accepted as the final word upon these questions for the time being. It is regrettable that the controversy which preceded the appointment of the Commission should have been marked by so much empty rhetoric and obvious nonsense. The old adage that in the country of the blind the one-eyed man is king was forcibly suggested at the time. The majority of people make no pretension to understand financial and currency problems, and therefore, the person who has a glib mastery of technical phrases is liable to acquire a reputation for knowledge among the uninitiated. However, the time invariably comes for the bubble to be burst and for common-sense to assert itself.

A forest officer employed in Sind who recently lectured in Karachi complained that when recently he spoke about his work to an acquaintance he received the reply: "Forests in Sind are like snakes in Ireland; there is none." The lecturer deplored the general ignorance as to the existence of forests in Sind. The result is that the Forest Officer is popularly regarded as a wholely unnecessary person, whose presence in the desert is inexplicable. Such an impression is of course unpardonable, and that it may not be perpetuated in this Presidency it may be plainly stated that there do exist a number of forests in Sind, mostly at places where they cannot be seen from the railway. Their area is about 1,140 miles and they originated in the shikargarhs or shooting-grounds of the Amirs of Sind, who were very unscrupulous in creating them. It is on record that Mir Futteh Ali of Hyderabad sacrificed revenue to the amount of between three and four lakhs of rupees annually, by depopulating a most fertile tract of country, simply because it was a favourite resort of the hog-deer, and his youngest brother banished the inhabitants of an ancient village because the crowing of the cocks and grazing of the cattle disturbed the game on his brother's jaghir.

SNOBBERY ON THE SNOW.

A PROTEST AND A LAMENT.

Matthew Arnold, writes the *Saturday Review*, asked the Philistine of his day what was the use of a train taking people quickly from Islington to Camberwell if it only took them "from a dismal and illiberal life in Islington to a dismal and illiberal life in Camberwell" With equal point the question may be put to-day: "What does it profit a man that he is carried with great speed and luxury to the Alps only to find that he has exchanged one set of garish and vulgar surroundings for another? The answer, of course, depends on the man. If you hold that the world is more than a cockney nightmare, that there are still some things that should be above the law of profit and loss, you will be comminatory of the whole conspiracy against the majesty of the Swiss mountains. "Winter sport," railway companies, tourist agencies, and hotel syndicates—you will curse them all, as the Archbishop did the jackdaw, in holy anger and pious grief. It may be no personal concern of yours; you may love the friendly, open, rolling down, with the panorama of well-timbered, swirling country at its foot, better than the noblest giant of Savoy or the Oberland of Berne. But you have an honest hatred of any kind of desecration. You would object to a picture palace on Adam's Peak, which you will never see, just as you would object to a row of statues in St. James' Park, which you cross every day. You have, in short, a sense of the fitness of things. You are not a "nature-lover"—people will talk as if that was a profession or a religion—but you dislike deliberate uglification in any shape. You admit that an old Georgian house must be pulled down occasionally, but you see no reason in pulling it down unnecessarily, and, above all, you object to a proposal for some monstrous thing of glazed bricks in its place. If you belong to the multitude you will be indifferent, with probably a slight bearing to the acceptance of ugliness in the sacred name of "progress."

"VULGARISING THE ALPS."

But if you belong to the people on whose behoof Switzerland is being daily vulgarised—the nomadic plutocracy and the classes that ape it—you will be both mystified and annoyed by what seems to you a perfectly absurd and wrong-headed point of view. "Vulgarisation of the Alps!" you will exclaim, with perfectly honest indignation—at least, it you take the trouble to justify yourself. "A scandalous misuse of language. If you mean that we are introducing a cheerful human element into a country which used to support a scanty population of very uninteresting peasants we plead guilty. But vulgarisation? Let Heaven witness that we are not vulgar, and cannot tolerate vulgarity. Are we not—those of us who count—enormously rich? Our manners, are they not the manners of the best society? We ought to know, because we are, in fact, society. The days are gone when we were tolerated; now we rule. You complain of big flash hotels. We admit the bigness and claim it as a virtue. The flashness is a question of terminology. We prefer to call it comfort. Most people do who can afford it. Tango teas and fancy dress balls? Why not? Would you have us spend our spare time reading Taylor's 'Holy Living'? Know that a good time is the main concern of any sensible man or woman, and for the moment the Tango is essential to a good time. Next month it may be something else. Then think of the good we do by spending money. Without us Switzerland would be poorer by millions of francs. Not that we care a pin about the Swiss—who could? You yourself sneer at them as a race of waiters, who never produced a poet or a painter. Still it is progress for the world in general. Your kind of people are always talking about making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. We do better. We shake gold over a desert, and hotels spring up by the score, waiters by the hundred, touts and hangers-on by the thousand. And that you call the vulgarisation of the Alps!"

THE ESSENCE OF VULGARITY.

And, like Mr. Podsnap, you brush the question before you as settled and done with. But the man of the minority is not so easily silenced. "Progress," he will say, though without the least hope of bringing conviction, cannot be pleaded in excuse for importing the Bank Holiday spirit, however polished and gilded, into holy places, and great mountains have been accounted holy ever since mankind emerged from the kitchen-midden stage of culture. Vulgarity is not a question of money, or even of manners. The most vulgar people in the world are often the most polished. It is a point of view. These winter sports of yours with the Tango teas and the great, dance parties are not necessarily vulgar. But so much depends on how things are done and where they are done. Now it is vulgar to play games in top hats, under the frown of Eiger. It is vulgar to outrage the pale chastity of Jungfrau by skating in comic costume before her, as if she were some sinful sultana such things might amuse. It is no excuse to-day that you get up these things to please the women folk. The women folk ought not to be pleased in that way. If they cannot be pleased otherwise, they should suffer boredom. There are some things you cannot do, even from good nature. You must not chip a piece off a Greek statue to please the baby, or shoot holes in a Rembrandt to amuse your fourteen-year-old boy. It is useless to quote princes and princesses as your accomplices. That only proves what everybody knows, that princes are not always princely. It is, in fine, vulgar to treat an Alpine valley as if it were Shepherd's Bush or Montmatre, to make it a kind of White City, to tumble out on the snow all the complicated apparatus of luxurious frivolity, to insult eternal majesty with ephemeral glitter, to concoct tawdry mummeries under the shadow of god-like peaks. It is a wrong thing, a thing none can do quite with impunity. The insulted genius of the mountains will claim its revenge: the deadly revenge of coarsening, were it never so little, the fibre of all who assist in the perpetuation. The well-bred, the vulgar will be, for the time being, a little less well-bred; the vulgar will take on a deeper tinge of vularity."

WHERE SOVEREIGNTY LIES.

In short, the man of the minority holds that in these matters the background is all important. A game of bridge, harmless in a smoking room, becomes an offence in a cathedral. And the point of the complaint against the desecration of mountains by noisy luxury is that they should be approached rather in the spirit of the pious pilgrim than in that of the cheerful roysterer. Most people have the sense of something unpleasantly incongruous when they first visit an Alpine winter resort. Nobody, on the other hand, is oppressed by the gaieties and ostentations of the Mediterranean pleasure towns. The difference lies in the difference of setting. The Riviera might have been made to the designs of some Imre Kiralfy on the immortals, and against its stage rocks and stage palm trees the motor-cars, the gay dresses, the elaborate tomfooleries of carnival and fete are quite in keeping. One is as little inclined to condemn an extra touch of colour as one is to discuss the chiaroscuro of a Christmas card. The freaks of an oil or cattle king make as little impression as in London. Quiet people smile and go their way. But in the Alps the germ of vulgarity runs through a whole community like small-pox through a tribe of savages. There it is the gilded rowdy who sets the pace; and with surprising quickness people who are not vulgar see nothing extraordinary in doing vulgar things. They find even a piquancy in "eating muffins to the sound of trumpets." In the over-heated, over-fed, over-dressed life of the winter sport resort the distance is speedily abridged between an indubitable Serene Highness and a more than doubtful Russian Princess. The owner of a Crusader's title finds herself following fashions set by the Marchesa Anonyma and Madame de la Anchecassee. The woman for whom fifty thousand hogs die daily flashes her furs by day and her diamonds by night with the consciousness that here at least money talks with full emphasis. It is not, indeed, the Serene Highnesses that rule in the saturnalia of the winter sport resort. The true sovereignty is in the hands of the people with wine-list names the potent millionaires, the lords of commerce, the overgrown gauchos from South America. Of course, the mass of their subjects are small snobs from every country, who find their highest happiness on the snow line. The English snob, of the kind that Thackeray designed to transfix, is perhaps predominant, but he now is a humble worshipper of wealth rather than of rank. Snobbery, in one form or another, fills the winter sports hotels. Sport is a mere excuse for ostentation, tuft-hunting, or philandering. The real enthusiasts are, indeed, loud in their complaints that no virgin slopes of snow can be discovered, and there the rag-time can never be escaped. Rag-time! O Heaven! O Switzerland!

ENGLISH TROUT IN KUMAUN.

In the annual report on Forest Administration in the United Provinces for last year, which has just been issued, some interesting information is given regarding the experimental introduction of English brown trout into Kumaun lakes. The experiment was continued with success during the year, and since the hatchery was started 19,500 fish have been put out. The report goes on to state that there are about 60 three-year old fish (half male and half female) and 500 yearling fish in the ponds at the hatchery. English trout have been caught in Naini Tal and Sath Tal lakes, Bhawali and Ram Gad streams; other waters have, it is believed, not been fished for trout; but they have been seen in the Champi Gad. There is therefore no doubt at all that the English trout are establishing themselves in Kumaun, and will do well. As regards the question of breeding, the fact that they will breed in Kumaun has been definitely proved by the fact that a number of healthy young fry were successfully hatched out in February this year from ova obtained from the stock fish at the Bhawali hatchery. The success of the experiment has thus been definitely established, and it is only a question of time and protection to ensure their universal distribution.

In July 1912, the report adds, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, inspected the hatchery, and gave instructions that it should be largely increased. He also suggested that steps should be taken to destroy otters, which, more than once, had visited the hatchery. Accordingly a fishing guard was appointed and given a rifle. So far, no less than 11 otters have been destroyed in the Bhawali stream. The fishing rights of villagers in this stream from Bhawali to Ratighat, a distance of 8 miles, have also been bought out at a cost of Rs. 240. If similar protective steps were taken in the Kosi and Gaula rivers and other streams, there is no doubt that the trout would do very well.

BOOKS FOR COLLECTORS.

Two interesting and attractive works for collectors have just been published by Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. "More about Collecting", by Sir James Yoxall, M. P., is written in a very interesting style, and contains 109 illustrations. The writer is a well-known authority on the subject with which he deals and the information which he gives will be appreciated even by those who are not collectors themselves. The frauds that are committed by dealers to deceive the unwary are innumerable, and many pit-falls will be avoided by the collector who takes advantage of Sir James Yoxall's hints.

The second volume "The A. B. C. of collecting Old Continental Pottery" by J. F. Blacker is a work in which great knowledge is shown, and its value is enhanced by the inclusion of 250 illustrations in half-tone and line. Mr. Blacker's authority is unquestioned, and it is interesting to note that to the various volumes he has written there is to be added shortly another entitled "The A. B. C. of Indian Art." Both books are published at the modest price of five shillings and they will be a valuable addition to any library.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed railways from April 1, 1913, to February 14, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 77,90,683 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

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...by both the Federals and ...nalists in Mexico and he ... the publication of the Con...rts.—Reuter

...ERMANY AND EAST AFRICA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, referring to the Anglo-German negotiations regarding possessions in Africa, says that Germany is endeavouring to obtain, for incorporation in German East Africa, the lower course and mouth of the River Kagera, which flows into Victoria Nyanza.

Great Britain is chiefly concerned with obtaining the assent of Germany to the continuation of the Cape-to-Cairo railway line west of Lake Tanganyika. —Reuter.

A NEGRO KINGDOM.

OKLAHOMA MAN'S CURIOUS PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

At the request of Great Britain, the Department of Justice is inquiring into the proposed establishment of a negro kingdom on the Gold Coast (Africa), by an Oklahoma negro named Chief Sam.

The steamer Liberia has been lying in dock at Brooklyn for a month with 250 negro emigrants on board, to whom, it is stated, Chief Sam has sold stock of the Africa Settlement Company. The Government believes that it has no right to interfere with the emigration of negroes.—Reuter.

MRS. PANKHURST.

APPEAL TO THE KING TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mrs. Pankhurst, whom the police have recently been fruitlessly attempting to arrest, has sent a letter to the the King asking him to receive a deputation of Suffragists.

THE NON-MILITANTS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The non-militant Suffragists, who were arrested yesterday, have mostly been bound over in sums of £5.—Reuter.

MR. ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

At the resumed hearing of the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold before the Privy Council to-day, Sir Robert Finlay, dealing with the non-employment of an advocate to conduct the case against McCormick, quoted a letter on the subject which appeared in the *Rangoon Times* signed "Vigilance," and Mr. Arnold's second article in the *Burma Critic*.

Sir Robert Finlay did not know where Mr. Arnold had obtained his information concerning the two telegrams regarding the advocate. Counsel submitted that the judge's summing up really misstated what was the real question.

Referring to the friendly relations between Mr. Andrew and McCormick, Sir Robert Finlay said he held it to have been a grave error of judgment for the former to hear the case.

Sir John Edge, one of the judges, thereupon remarked that the same objection could doubtless be advanced against any other man in that district.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Seely informed Mr. Wedgwood that £140,000 yearly would be saved if the South African garrison were quartered in Britain. As, however, additional barracks would be necessary, that saving would be materially reduced.—Reuter.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

With reference to the statement that Chinese students in London have been ordered Home, it is explained at the Legation that the order only applies to fifteen or twenty from Hunan. The reason is that owing to unrest the Hunan Provincial Government is unable to bear the expense of their maintenance.—Reuter.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The supplementary Naval Estimates amount to two and a half millions sterling.—Reuter.

...EAVY INCREASE ... CAPITAL.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Niger Company proposes to increase its capital, now £500,000, by £2,500,000, in view of the development arising from the opening up of railways and the expected developments as a consequence of the union of the two Nigerian Protectorates. If the increase is sanctioned, the directors will issue at least £300,000 immediately and a further million in 6 per cent. preference shares. Messrs. Lever Brothers will underwrite the issue.—Reuter.

BUENOS AYRES LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The list of the City of Buenos Ayres £2,460,300 loan has been closed.

THE BRITANNIC.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The White Star liner Britannic, 50,000 tons, was successfully launched at Belfast before vast crowds, which gathered in spite of rain.—Reuter.

MAWSON EXPEDITION.

ADELAIDE, Feb. 25.

Dr. Mawson's ship, the Aurora, has signalled "All well" and is expected to arrive to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The deaths are announced of Sir John Tenniel, the artist, and Canon Driver.—Reuter.

RANGOON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 26.

At the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. B. Stephens, in the course of his address, referred to a number of important subjects to which the attention of the Chamber had been directed during the year. After referring to local subjects such as the Twante Canal Project estimated, to cost Rs. 65 lakhs, the speaker dealt with the communications of the province such as railways, roads, etc.

With regard to the proposal to stop the construction of the Southern Shan States Railway near Kalaw, he said he hoped it was not yet too late to revise that decision and to push on at the earliest moment to the sanctioned goal, that is, to the Yawawhive Plain. Without this he thought that the prospect of the financial success of the line was very remote.

With regard to the question of the Home mail contract, he thought that, probably, most of the members of the commercial community would agree with the view that if the mail could be accelerated so that important letters could be replied to within a day or two of their arrival there would be no great desire for an additional service. If, on the other hand, it was considerably cheaper to run bi-weekly mails in the place of an accelerated service, he did not suppose that any member of the Chamber or resident in Burma would put forward an objection, seeing that a bi-weekly service would, to some extent, remove the present difficulty of a seven-days' interval before a reply could be sent.

Referring to the new capital, he said that the committee fully sympathised with the view that it would be detrimental to the progress of the country if excessive sums were to be spent on the building of the new capital; but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the adoption of Delhi as the winter capital of the Government of India was a settled fact and, of course, considerable expenditure would be necessary to give effect to His Majesty's wishes.

THE AGRA RIOTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Feb. 26.

In connection with the recent Hindu-Mahommedan riots, two Hindus, charged with carrying away a tazia, were to-day sentenced by the Joint Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE SIMLA TOWN HALL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 26.

The Municipal Committee, Simla, has approved of the plans of the new Town Hall and has asked the Public Works Department to carry out the construction.

...maintain our st... obtained in the United ... Reuter.

[An article on the French Army aerial service will be found on page 10.]

THE AGA KHAN.

VACANCY IN PRESIDENCY OF MOSLEM LEAGUE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26.

The following resolution has been adopted at a meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League:—

(1) Resolved that the resignation of His Highness the Aga Khan from the presidency of the League be accepted. The council of the League expresses its regret for the decision of His Highness in resigning the said office and takes this opportunity of placing on record its sense of sincere thankfulness for the valuable services, which His Highness has in various directions rendered to the community at large, and to the League in particular. The council rejoices to note that the step taken by His Highness is based on considerations of broad statesmanship in the interests of the League.

(2) Resolved that the vacancy created by the resignation of His Highness the Aga Khan should not be filled up at present, and that the Secretary of the League be asked to take steps towards the necessary amendment of the constitution of the League at its next annual meeting.

(3) Resolved that His Highness the Aga Khan be elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-India Moslem League, an office which he has already so kindly accepted.

(4) Resolved that the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy of Bombay be elected a member of the All-India Moslem League.

(5) That the council of the All-India Moslem League views with great pain and sorrow the forfeiture of the *Zemindar* press, and considers the step taken by the Punjab Government as unnecessarily extreme in its character, and respectfully prays the said Government to reconsider its decision.

THE HYDERABAD COUNCIL DISPUTE.

AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 26

Consequent upon the action of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, who called upon Mr. Mathradas, barrister, to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Legal Practitioners Act for alleged misconduct as a Councillor of the Hyderabad Municipality, various local Bar Associations in Sind have passed resolutions deprecating the application of professional discipline to non-professional occupations in life. The point thus raised is of great importance, and the decision of the Court upon it will be awaited with unusual interest.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 25.

The total plague mortality for the week ended on February 21, 1914, stood at 9,888 against 11,891 cases. Bombay Presidency had 849; Madras 295; Bengal 11; Bihar 2,409; the United Provinces 4,694; Punjab 930; Burma 505; Mysore 66; Hyderabad 89: Central India 10 and Rajputana 40.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 26.

Col. R. S. F. Henderson, British Service, has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, 4th (Quetta) Division with effect from March 6, 1914.

Captain A.G. Jones, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Staff Surgeon at Rawalpindi, temporarily.

The following officers have been appointed specialists in the subject and divisions noted against them:—Captain A. T. Frost, Dermatology, 6th (Poona) Division; Lieutenant T. A. Weston, Advanced Operative Surgery, 8th (Lucknow) Division; Lieutenant T. F. Osmand, Dermatology, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Captain F. C. Lambert, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery in the 6th (Poona) Division, with effect from February 8, 1914.

Mr. James Turner, sexton at Shenfield parish church, Essex, while preparing to ring the bell for early morning service was dashed to the ceiling of the belfry and down again to the floor owing to the sudden swinging down of the heavy tenor bell. The bell had been left "up" by the ringers on the previous evening. Mr. Turner was severely injured on the head and was found unconscious by the rector, who is issuing a warning to all bell-ringers.

CALCUTTA MURDER TRIA...

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The trial of Nirmal Kanto Roy, who is charged with the murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose and a boy Ananti Teli, was resumed at the High Court Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury.

Constable Dibi Gowala, who was on duty on the night of January 19 at the place of the occurrence, examined by the Standing Counsel, corroborated the story of the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, the witness said that there was some smoke at the time, but the night was not misty. It was not true that after the Inspector fell two Bengalee youths came up and emptied their revolvers into his prostrate body. The accused had a wrapper on but it was missing.

Head Constable Abdul Gaffur, in his examination-in-chief, also corroborated the prosecution story, but when cross-examined by Mr. Norton he contradicted some of his previous statements made before the magistrate.

He said he got a reward of Rs. 750 from the Police Commissioner four days after he had given evidence before the magistrate, and he was told by the Police Commissioner that the reward was for arresting the murderer of the Inspector.

The case is proceeding.

KARACHI MANŒUVRES.

AN UNEXPECTED TOUCH OF REALISM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

The mobilisation of the defence of Karachi has taken a surprisingly realistic turn and the following military intelligence is published:—

Tuesday night between 7 and 8 a.m., an engine in the railway workshop near the Cantonment Station was seriously damaged by some person or persons unknown. About noon a hole was blown in one of Messrs. Ewart Ryrie and Company's oil reservoirs at Keamari. The perpetrators of the outrages have not so far been detected, but in view of the undoubted presence of a gang of budmashes in the town and in order to prevent further damage, which might have serious military consequences, should the political situation take an unfavourable turn, military guards were posted at all points where damage might have serious consequences. The police on duty at all such points have been increased and police steps are being taken to discover the perpetrators of the outrages at the railway workshops and Keamari.

Wednesday morning, 8 a.m.—News has been received of the outbreak of war. The volunteers have been embodied under the Volunteer Act.

THE COMPANIES' ACT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MULTAN, Feb. 26.

Under instructions from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies the Public Prosecutor of Multan, has filed complaints against the directors and managers of the Derajat Bank, Limited, and the Sind Persian Gulf Trading Co., Limited, under sections 50 and 74 of the Indian Companies' Act, for not keeping a proper share register and non-issue of balance sheet.

The case will come up for hearing before the District Magistrate next month.

THE PUNITIVE EXCURSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Particulars from Peshawar now received show that the force which has just returned from the successful punitive raid across the Border into the Bunerwal country consisted of the 21st Punjabis, the Durham Light Infantry and Guides, Cavalry and Infantry.

General Bloomfield and Staff accompanied the force.

BENARES INSURANCE FRAUD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BENARES, Feb. 26.

In the insurance fraud case before the Joint Magistrate of Benares, three out of the four accused have been convicted and sentenced, Suranath Bahaduri to eight months', Pundit Mokhada Samadaya to three years' and Dr. Ramlal Chowdhuri to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

...as... on Febru... ly at which th... prayers for the ... country. The proceedi... tinue for a month. Last yea... year before last very few Lam... tended the assembly on account of the unsettled state of affairs in Lhassa, but this year all the monasteries have signified their willingness to send delegates.

BRITISH SPHERE IN CHINA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—The *Daily Telegraph's* Pekin correspondent says that as the result of the Anglo-Chinese conversations completed yesterday, China re-affirms British predominance in the Yangtsze Valley, cancels the Belgain option to terminate a trans-China railway at the Yangteze estuary, cancels the French Industrial Bank's Hankow Port Scheme and undertakes that apart from the existing Japanese-Kinkiang-Nanchang line no non-British railway shall be granted below Hankow.

PAY OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

INCREASE FOR THOSE SERVING IN INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

The *Pioneer* says:—We believe provision will be made in the forthcoming Budget to meet the charges involved in increasing the pay of military officers of the British Service stationed in India. The statements so persistently made that the Government of India did not intend to follow up in this country what has been done at Home have been entirely without foundation. The details of their scheme necessarily required very careful consideration, but we understand it is now ready for submission to the Secretary of State.

MR. ANDREWS' MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Gandhi, dated Cape Town, the 24th inst:—

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who left for England on Saturday, addressed privately, before leaving, a meeting of the Church Council, at which I also was invited to speak. Mr. Andrews also delivered an address to University students on "Tagore and his message," the Vice-Chancellor presiding. The Indian community bade him farewell at a public meeting, at which many English visitors were present. The general impression created by his mission has been most favourable. Indians feel deeply grateful for the deputation of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson. Many Europeans, including Ministers, have expressed sincere satisfaction at the results of the visit. Mr. Andrews has contributed much towards a speedy settlement.

MADRAS BARRISTERS.

MEMORIAL REGARDING THE PROPOSED JUDGESHIPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

A memorial has been sent by the barristers who are natives of India practising in the Madras Presidency to the Secretary of State for India, in regard to the recommendation made by the Government of Madras that two more temporary judges should be appointed to the High Court Bench. This memorial is the outcome of a meeting of Indian barristers held on Feb 16.

It is pointed out that in pursuance of a memorial submitted in May, 1908, to the Secretary of State by the Barristers, who are natives of India and are practising in Madras, urging the claims of one of their number to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Justice Boddam. A Mahomedan barrister from Calcutta was appointed in his place which was subsequently taken by a Mahomedan barrister from Bombay on the deputation of the former on other duty.

To one of two new temporary judgeships proposed to be appointed, the claims of Indian barristers in Madras are urged, and the memorial points out that while ten Indians, six vakils, two from the Service and two from outside the province have been appointed to the Bench since the establishment of the High Court, not one of them has been a barrister who is a native of India belonging to Madras. It is finally urged that there are 80 barristers in this Presidency, of whom 65 are natives of India and over 30 of whom are practising in the city, and it would be a source of great encouragement if one of them is appointed to fill one of the two judgeships now proposed.

...is th... ing the ... an institu... search as w... to be carried o... modation for its wor... be provided, and that the... no delay in dealing with the ques... of providing that accommodation. I therefore prepared the detailed memorandum which has been circulated. Had there been no University buildings in Bombay, or if the existing buildings had been of an entirely unsatisfactory character, the question of removing to an entirely new site might have been seriously entertained. Under existing conditions such an idea appears impracticable. The University cannot be advised to give up—scrap—its library, and its hall and even the new science institute have not been placed near. I do not think such a change as a complete removal could have been advised. So the erection of that building it is impossible to contemplate. The new building was required now and the matter is urgent. The new professors want a place in which to work. The library should be reserved solely for its original purpose. The Registrar and his staff require suitable offices. All this might be provided without serious encroachment on the open space adjoining the library. Since the question was first raised it has been suggested that, it is not impossible that the Secretariat and the adjoining land might be devoted to purposes connected with the University. A stranger might have hesitated to make such a suggestion. But when it is definitely put forward on the responsible authority of the Vice-Chancellor in his evidence before the Development Committee, and apparently not received with disfavour by the Committee, it seems not only a "consummation devoutly to be wished" but a matter "within the sphere of practical politics."

The question has been raised whether the time has not yet come for the establishment of separate teaching universities in two or three centres in the Presidency outside Bombay. I am clearly of opinion that the time has not yet come for any such radical change to be adopted. I believe the true policy is that on which the University has already embarked, namely, of making a real University centre in Bombay.

INVESTIGATION ESSENTIAL.

Investigation is essential in true University life. It is that which will prevent a University and its colleges from stagnation. Save us from merely teaching stereotyped phrases and becoming a deadening instead of a vitalising influence on the progress of thought. This branch of the University work will I trust, under the new proposal, be fully recognised in Bombay. The colleges are not to be discouraged from undertaking research. Teaching, at least advanced teaching and research, go together. One aids the other.

The University should exercise an influence on the whole community in which it is placed, on those who are not actually members of it as well as those who are. It must help to inspire a more genuine interest in intellectual pursuits in learning and in science; avail itself of the knowledge of those outside its teaching staff and even its graduate body who can contribute to the advancement of learning and science. It should also exercise its influence on schools, promoting a feeling of solidarity among teachers, remembering that the early stages of education are of at least equal importance with the latter.

UNIVERSITY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In this connection there is a practical matter that demands at the earliest possible date the earnest attention of the University authorities. I refer to the relation of the University to the secondary schools, and the condition under which students are to be admitted to colleges. This question has become more urgent this year owing to the very large number of candidates who have passed the matriculation examination. The present position is unsatisfactory in three ways.

1. The absence of direct communication with the University of those who have the conduct of the secondary schools.

2. The varying standard of the matriculation examination itself and in some respects the inadequacy of the standard required.

3. The existence, side by side, of two examinations one the matriculation examination—recognised for admission to colleges and the University course and not by Government; and the other recognised by Government and not by the University.

I believe the only satisfactory way of dealing with this difficulty is the constitution of a special board representing both the University and the Government which will deal with the whole question of school-leaving and University entrance examination. Masters of secondary schools should be selected as members of such a Board. It is essential that the

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A NOTABLE SUGGESTION.

The dark cloud of disease, actual and threatened, is ever hanging over the country. I believe that here and now in Bombay there is a unique opportunity of doing something really effective in this matter, and that there is nothing more likely to produce results of real benefit both to India and other countries and to add to the repute of the city and the University than the establishment of a great School of Research in Tropical Disease and of Preventive Medicine. The position of the city is singularly favourable for this and the material for investigation is importunably embellished. The nucleus of such a school already exists at Parel. You have five hospitals and a great medical school for the treatment of disease, and for investigating the best methods for the cure of disease and for training the medical practitioner; but there is a special field for advanced research in special subjects and for the study of preventive medicine by those who have already qualified as medical men. I believe that the University can exercise a great and useful influence in regard to this matter, and I have ventured accordingly to prepare a short memorandum about it for submission to the University, trusting that earnest support will be given to those who will have to frame and work out a scheme for dealing with the matter.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

The essential conditions of success do exist here. I may sum them up as: (1) a real desire amongst the students and their parents for higher education. I have heard of many cases of the great sacrifices made by families and by the students to secure it. There is a real popular interest in the subject. (2) Among the wealthier members of a community there is a generous disposition proved by such gifts as those which provided your hall and library, and more recently for the new buildings in connection with the College of Science, for the important recent extensions at Ahmedabad to refer to a few only of such benefactions. (3) We have a Government which is really anxious for educational progress on sound lines. (4) We have earnest teachers, both Indian and English, in the colleges of the University and although opinions may differ on many subjects the affairs of the University are in the hands of those who really care for its welfare and are ready to devote time and thought to promoting it. Where such conditions exist there is every ground for encouragement and for hope in its future.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate was held later in the evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding, when the following resolution was adopted: That the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, be affiliated in the Faculty of Arts provisionally for the year 1914 for the purposes of the Intermediate Examination in Commerce with retrospective effect from the 22nd October 1913, on the condition that the number of students during the year was limited to 125.

The Senate also adopted a resolution altering the dates of the annual meeting of the Senate, of the annual Convocation, of the month by which a candidate for the matriculation should complete his sixteen years of age, etc., necessitated by the change of terms in the Arts Faculty.

An amendment suggesting that the Convocation should be held in the month of November, instead of in August, as proposed by Dr. Scott, was defeated by a large majority.

Dr. Harold H. Mann moved as recommended by the Syndicate—That the Senate approved of the recommendation to appoint certain gentlemen as University lecturers:—

He said the appointment of University lecturers was a portion of the large scheme for the development of the University. The first step was to provide lecturers. He had great pleasure in proposing the appointment of the first lecturers for the post-graduate studies.

Mr. K. Natrajan regretted the fact that in the list there was not a single lecturer on Indian History or Indian subjects where there was a greater scope for original research in India.

Mr. J. J. Mody congratulated the

(Continued on page 8.)

…of the Imperial Coun… Wednesday Mr. Clark, replying… the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy …bhoy's question regarding …on mixing and cotton damp…g, said:—The Government of India have been in correspondence with local Governments, and with the Secretary of State, on the subject of the mixing and damping of cotton; but they have not yet submitted to the Secretary of State their final re om mendations on the resolu ions adopted at the Ninth International Cotton Con gress. They do not propose to lay copies of the correspondence on the table at this stage.

TUBERCULOSIS IN JAILS.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying t… Mr. R yaningar's question regarding tuberculosis in Indian jails said:—"The figures which the hon. member has asked for are placed on the table. They do not indicate any such increa e in tuberculosis in Indian jails as to necessitate a general inquiry The subject has received a great deal of attention both from the Sanitary Commissioner and from the provincial authorities during the last ten years, particularly with regard to the improved methods of segregation and disinfection, and an increasing number of central and district jails are now equipped with special open air wards for the treatment of prisoners suffering from tubercle of the lungs."

M. VEDRINES AT COURT.

A DIPLOMATIC "INCIDENT."

The vivacious temperament of Jules Vedrines, the well-known French airman, after setting him at loggerheads with the French colony at Cairo, has now involved his country in a diplomatic incident with the Egyptian Government.

M. Defrance, the French diplomatic agent at Cairo, broke off all relations with Vedrines because the latter refused to fight a duel with the airman, Roux, over an incident which marked Vedrines's arrival at Heliopolis by air. On Roux coming to greet Vedrines as he descended from his machine, the latter struck Roux across the face with a bouquet which Roux wished to present to him. Vedrines refused any satisfaction, and was accordingly boycotted by the French Minister and the French colony, but succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the Egyptians on his behalf.

On Jan. 28 Vedrines was received by the Khedive and later delivered a lecture in the Opera House under the *patronage of the Khedive, whose* cousin, Prince Aziz, the Ministers and others attended.

It is rumoured that M. Defrance, irritated by the attention shown Vedrines, protested against the Khedive's patronage and the Minister's presence, but M. Defrance denied having occupied himself with the lecture. It, however, appeared afterwards that M. Defrance did protest, though not about the lecture. He protested to the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the circumstances of the presentation of Vedrines to the Khedive.

M. Defrance maintained that Aref Pasha, the Khedive's Grand Master of Ceremonies, asked him to present the French airmen, now in Egypt, to the Khedive as the Khedive wished to see them. He replied that he abstained from presenting them as he was unable to present one of them (meaning Vedrines), but added that he saw no objection to their being received officially by the Khedive provided they were presented together in the order of their arrival in Egypt. An agreement was concluded on this basis, but, says M. Defrance, the summons to an audience with the Khedive did not include all the airmen, contrary to the agreement. M. Defrance intervened and the audiences were cancelled, nevertheless Vedrines alone was received by the Khedive and a new summons which was sent to the other airmen for an audience the following day was cancelled.

M. Defrance considering this as a serious infringement of the formal agreement, strongly protested, demanding satisfaction. A Cabinet meeting took place; the Khedive was consulted. Then the Minister for Foreign Affairs visited M. Defrance and informed him it had been decided to replace Aref. M. Defrance considered this sufficient satisfaction. Aref, who is only transferred, will be appointed chief of the Turkish Cabinet of the Khedive.

M. Roux, who is still in Cairo, has brought a libel action against Vedrines before the French consular authorities. Vedrines appeared before the magistrate;

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…September 28, 1910, in M. C. Dharamsey's name. It showed that a sum of Rs. 80,000 had been credited to him in the share account. He did not receive any voucher for this sum, but on reference to the books he found that the amount had been debited to the Fixed Loan Account. There was a voucher for 10,000 shares. The Rs. 80,000 was made up of Rs. 40,000 allotment money and Rs. 40,000 as first call. He understood the money had been paid by a loan. The second call was never made.

APPLICATION FOR 19,500 SHARES.

On September 5, 1910, an application for 19,500 shares was made by Hassanally Mahomedbhoy. The application money was paid in cash. The allotment and first call were paid on November 7, also by cash. Formerly these shares were registered in the name of Manomedbhoy Nainsey Khairaz, but afterwards they were transferred in the name of his son Hassanaly. This happened to be so because Mahomedbhoy had underwritten 20,000 shares and he after having disposed of 500 shares to private parties entered the remaining shares in the name of his son.

ANOTHER ENTRY.

On June 21 there was an entry in the name of Fazul Karmali showing a receipt of Rs. 10,000 for application money. This was paid in cash. The first call money of Rs. 40,000 was received on September 30, by transfer. On June 30.1910, Rahimtulla Mahomed Khairaz had applied for 10,000 shares, and the application monies were paid by journal entries and not in cash. The amount was debited to suspense account. On October 19, 1910, Rs. 80,000 for allotment and first call were paid by transfer entries. On August 30, 1910, an entry for 1,800 shares was made in the name of Ibrahim Tyebji Veygri and Rs. 3,600 was paid in cash for application money, but the allotment and call monies were paid in on October 10, by transfer entries. On June 18, Vithaldas Dharamsey applied for 4,500 shares and paid the application money in cash. The allotment and first call monies on these shares were received by transfer entries on October 11. Shapurji Sorabji applied for 2,000 shares on June 1, paying cash for the application money, the allotment and first call being paid by transfer on October 26. M. C. Dharamsey applied for a further 2,500 shares on August 24 paying cash for application money and on October 1, the allotment and call monies were entered as paid in by transfer. M. C. Dharamsey took another 5,000 shares on November 3, which were transferred from the name of Dr. Gulam-Hussein Patel, who paid the application money for the shares on February 18. The *allotment and first call monies on these* shares were paid by transfer entries after the shares were transferred to M. C. Dharamsey.

The hearing was adjourned to the 28th instant.

THE HIGH COURT.

SENTENCE ON A TEACHER CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Vishnu Anant Palekar, a drawing-teacher of the School of Art, Bombay, who was convicted and sentenced by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75 belonging to a Hindu priest.

The facts of the case have been already reported.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. G. Thakore appeared for the appellant; while the Government Pleader represented the Crown, and Mr G. S. Rao, was for the complainant, the priest.

In the course of the judgment, Mr. Justice Heaton said:—

"The evidence for the prosecution has been believed by the magistrate who heard the case; and it does not contain any of those indications of falseness which are usually to be found where a complaint is false. The evidence as to the attendance of the accused on the morning of June 16, last, has not the character which raises any serious difficulty in the way of believing the evidence of the prosecution. The evidence as to the time of the offence is said to be before 8-30 in the morning. That of course is the fact. The accused might easily have been somewhat late in attending the school and the fact that he was late would not prevent him from writing down the attendance

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…marked that he entertained no doubt whatever as to the true nature of the suit filed by Khatubai. It was an entirely unnecessary suit; purely an attorney's suit for the purpose of making costs.

His Lordship ordered that the suit filed by Khatubai should be stayed; the question of costs being reserved until the conclusion of Nagurdas's suit.

POLICE COURTS.

DEFRAUDING A WIDOWED SISTER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sarasvati, a Hindu widow charged her mother-in-law Laxmi, and her brother Govind Atmaram, with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000, the amount of the provident fund which fell due on the death of her husband, who was employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The complaint was that in April, 1910, the complainant's husband Gujanand died, and at that time Rs. 1,275 stood to his credit in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The second accused received the money, and the complainant told him to keep it in a bank in the joint names of herself and her minor son. He failed to put the money in the bank, and subsequently denied having received it.

The defence was that the parties were a joint family, and as the eldest surviving member, he could keep the money. The complainant was only entitled to maintenance.

The magistrate decided that provident fund money did not form part of joint family property, and the accused had no right to keep it. The second accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the first accused was discharged, as there was no evidence against her.

COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.

THE MESSRS. HOWIT AND PHILLIPS' COMPANY.

Messrs. Charles Howit and A. Phillips Dramatic Company have arrived in Bombay from South and East Africa and will open a brief season at the Royal Opera House on Thursday next, with "Nobody's Daughter."

After a very successful series of tours through South Africa, the company came on to India via East Africa, and at Nairobi, where there is a very small European community, they packed the theatre every night, for a fortnight. This is Mr. Howit's fifth year of management, and before that he was associated with Mr. Leonard Rayne as producer and leading man, and for him produced more plays of every description than he can remember, from Shakespeare to Drury Lane drama and farcical comedy Some years ago he was with Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre and was stage manager during the run of "The Eternal City," in which play he took the part of the Pope.

During the fortnight the company will be in Bombay they will produce twelve plays—one a night—starting with "Don," which *Punch* described as the finest comedy in London. The other plays in a varied repertoire will include "Those Terrible Twins," to be preceded by "Waterloo," "Diana of Dobsons," "Bella Donna," "Diplomacy," "David Garrick," "Raffles," "A Member of Tattersals," and "A Country Mouse."

Speaking of his company to a *Bombay Gazette* representative, yesterday, Mr. Howit said every member of it was thoroughly experienced and all of them had good reputations in London. Miss Goddart, the leading lady, was a very talented actress, and Miss Phillips was excellent in the juvenile leads. Then there were Mr. Keith Fraser, one of the representative Napoleans on the *English stage*, and Mr. Cecil Kellaway, who Mr. Howit said is second to no man even in the West End of London in eccentric-old-man parts.

PORT TRUST REVENUE.

The revenue of the Port of Bombay for the ten months from April 1, 1913, has amounted to Rs. 73,31,810, which is Rs. 8,28,581 more than the income of the Port Trust for the whole of last year. In the month of January last the Trust's revenue amounted to Rs. 9,04,685, as against Rs. 7,99,014 in the same month last year.

In the week ended on February 6th 30 vessels were piloted into harbour, four more than in the same week last year, while from April 1st last year to February 6th 1,120 vessels have been brought into harbour, an increase of 47 on the same period in the previous year.

Mr. G.L. Jessop, the cricketer, has accepted the vice-presidency of a new female suffrage society, "the United Suffragists."

The estimated cost of this, Colonel Street continued, is about Rs. 3,37,000, and we hope that it will be ready for use and fully equipped in about a year from now.

The report will show the progress made by the school in the last ten years. The temporary diminution of the numbers four years ago is accounted for by the change of the M. B., B. S. degree for the old L. M. &S. degree. The principal progress will be noticed in the great increase of the teaching staff, which was only rendered possible by the generosity of Government. The number of students cannot continue to increase much more, as the definitely limited number of beds in the hospital limits the number of students who can receive clinical instruction from them.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The number of passes in the preliminary scientific examination of the last year was 62 per cent. as compared with the average number of the previous two years, viz., 51 per cent.

The second great change is that students are now taught here, who are not studying for the University degrees, but are contenting themselves at present with trying for a license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, a recently started institution; one which, I think in a few years, will wield a great deal of honour and influence, and even rival the University in its number of candidates.

The third is the large amount of post-graduate work that is now being done here.

The number of post-graduate students in 1904 was 3; in 1913 it was 49

POST-GRADUATE STUDY.

I know that in some colleges in Europe and America professors hold the view that this study should be carried out at a different college to that where under-graduates are studying. In my opinion this is a great mistake. There is nothing that teaches a man so much as teaching someone else, and learning from the mistakes they make. Research work, as distinct from post-graduate work, may be more advantageously carried out in a separate institution.

From the report you will learn that nearly Rs. 7½ lakhs have been spent in additional building, and Rs. 80,000 on equipment since Lord Sydenham distributed the prizes in 1910, with the result that our new physiological school is now on a par with the anatomical one, with regard to which the famous American surgeon, Dr. Seren, said it was the finest one he had seen on his tour round the world. Government held an enquiry in 1904 about the improvement in teaching at this college, and you will be glad to hear that some of the proposals have now been carried out. The teaching staff, etc., has been much increased, *viz.*, from 22 to 57, and as the number of students is practically the same, this means that more individual attention is given to each.

ANOTHER REQUEST.

It would not be in accordance with precedent if I did not take this opportunity of asking for something more. The new bacteriological laboratory is the most urgently required work, and plans have already been prepared for a laboratory and museum which shall put this department on an equality with the anatomical and physiological ones. The other one is the complement of the old proverb mens sana in corpori sano. *Government have kindly given us a* plot of ground on Kennedy Sea Face as a recreation ground. The College Gymkhana have spent Rs. 1,500 in levelling and turfing it, but their old pavilion built by their funds was pulled down to make room for a *physiological laboratory, and has not* been replaced. I am sure nothing would please the students more than that Government should give a grant to rebuild this on the new play-ground.

Her Excellency then distributed the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then delivered an address, in the course of which he said he was glad to hear from the report that the conduct of the students had been good. From the report they would find that the Government had not dealt ungenerously with the college, and had done everything to realise the efficiency of that great institution which was sending out young men to a work of important service to the community. But Colonel Street, like Oliver Twist, was asking for more. Everybody did that, and wherever he went there was a sort of epidemic of complaint: everybody was asking for more. They were most anxious to perfect in every possible way the efficiency of the college; but whilst fully appreciating their interests, Government had to attend to the interests of various other parts of the Presidency as well.

His Excellency was anxious to see that the students went the right way to secure brilliant futures, and he reminded them that the profession they were taking up required great tact, energy, nerve, resolution and tremendous assiduity. He said he hoped to see them going out in the world possessed of great independence and courage.

COLONEL DIMMOCK'S PORTRAIT.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman then requested His Excellency to unveil the portrait of Colonel Pierce Dimmock, late principal of the college.

The portrait, which is a life-size oil painting, was then unveiled by His Excellency.

…PENSE.

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Navalker, and seconded by Dr. Javle, it was proposed that a committee consisting of the councillors to be named at the meeting be appointed to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner, how to modify the present scale of local allowance granted to Municipal employees in the light of the Government scale of local allowances in Bombay and what will be the additional grant necessary to carry out such modifications if any.

The Commissioner said he had taken certain steps to gather information about the allowance. He had consulted various institutions as to the allowances paid to their staffs and he proposed to compare their scale with that of the Municipal employees, and in the event of the comparison going to the detriment of the Municipal staff, he would take steps to bring the matter before the Corporation. If it was necessary to increase the salary of the employees, or to modify the present scale of local allowance, the Corporation could appoint a committee to consider the matter.

Mr. D. E. Vacha said if the question was put before a committee the result would be that the report of the committee would be out after a period of five years. He, therefore, advised the mover to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Navalker accordingly withdrew his motion.

THE LATE MR. SHAH.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Corporation learnt with regret of the death, on January 23, 1914, of Mr. Lakhamsi Napu Shah who, as a member of the Corporation for six years, rendered useful services to the city, and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. D. E. Vacha seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE FRENCH BRIDGE.

On the motion of Mr. K. H. Kayani it was decided that with reference to the correspondence ending with Standing Committee's resolution No. 1184, dated May 22, 1912, regarding the reopening of the French Bridge for traffic, the Commissioner be requested to ascertain and report why the repairs to the bridge which were anticipated to be completed by November 1912 had not yet been completed, and that in view of the continuous complaints as to serious inconvenience caused by the bridge being closed he be requested to take immediate steps to have it re-opened for traffic without further delay.

CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the Commissioner be requested to take steps to improve the surroundings of the Chowpatty bandstand and to provide additional seats and lights for the convenience of the public, and he be informed that the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Mody said the question of the cost was very insignificant, and he hoped the proposition would be passed.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir observed there were many other places of recreation which also required improvement. He suggested that the *Hon'ble* Mr. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, should give up the bandstand site at Chowpatty to the Municipality to be used as a garden.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that the site at the Cooperage should also be improved.

Mr. Mody's resolution was passed.

THE HINDU CEMETERY.

Mr. K. H. Kayani moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—*That the attention of the* Commissioner be invited to the great *inconvenience to which the general* Hindu public of the city is being put to for want of sufficient lighting arrangements of the path passing through the Mahomedan cemetery from the Sonapurlane side to the Hindu burning ground on the Queen's-road, and that in view of the fact that the path in question is being used by thousands of persons every night while accompanying funerals, he be requested to report whether, in his opinion, it would not be desirable to put up a few lights on the said path; and, if so, he should be requested to bring up proposals for the same at an early date.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

At the Calcutta Share Market, today, business in coal was fair and rates steady. The transactions included:—Coal—Barboni, Rs. 12-10; Bhatgora, Rs. 23-12; Burra Dhemok, Rs. 8; Burmkur, Rs. 16-10; Gopalichuck, Rs. 7-6; Reliance, Rs. 33-14; South Govindapur, Rs. 8-8; Sendra, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13-4.

Miscellaneous—Dhalboom Gold, Rs. 18½; Murree Brewery, Rs. 135; Union Jute debentures, Rs. 105 1/2.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

At their meeting to-day the Bank of Bengal directors left the rate unchanged at 7 per cent;

preceding five years. In … decreases in the outturn of the … Provinces and Madras are partially … counterbalanced by substantial increases in Bombay, Sind, the Punjab and Assam, and the Behar and Orissa outturn is nearly normal being only 1 per cent. down.

ARMY OFFICER'S ARREST.

MISTAKE IN IDENTITY ALLEGED BY THE DEFENCE.

Gerald Atkinson, twenty-nine, a lieutenant in the Somersetshire Light Infantry, giving an address at Queen's-gate, South Kensington, was charged at Westminster Police Court, London, in mail week on a warrant with unlawfully obtaining a gold cigarette-case valued at £10 10s. from the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria-street.

An assistant in the jewellery department at the stores said he recognised the prisoner as a man who came to the stores on January 29 and asked to be shown some gold cigarette-cases. As he had not sufficient cash with him, he asked that the case he selected might be sent to 104, Warwick-street, South Belgravia. The name of Bates was given, and the witness sent the cigarette-case the same day. Later he received the cheque produced. He was positive as to the identity of the prisoner, and was present when he was arrested that morning outside the Strand Theatre.

Mr. Conway (defending): Are you sure you have not made a grievous mistake?—I am quite sure, sir.

A packer at the stores said that at 4·45 on January 29 he packed a gold cigarette-case and took it to 104, Warwick-street. He was taken upstairs by the landlady, and there saw the prisoner, who gave him a cheque, which the witness afterwards handed to his foreman. He next saw the prisoner in the yard at the police-station, and identified him from among other men.

Mr. Conway: I challenge this evidence entirely. The landlady of the house where this transaction took place and her sister will both say that this gentleman was not there, and the evidence will be incontrovertible that from January 2 to January 31 he was never nearer London than Swindon, and at that place on the last three days of the month only. On the 12th of this month he is ordered to join a battalion of his regiment in India.

Mr. Francis ordered a remand, agreeing to accept as bail one surety of £200. This was immediately forthcoming. Sir J. Crichton Brown offering himself.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

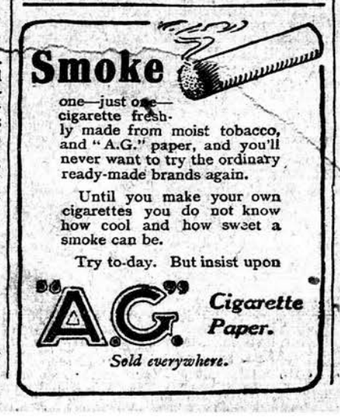
On February 5 the charge against Lieutenant Gerald Atkinson, of the Somerset Light Infantry, was unreservedly withdrawn before Mr. Francis, an extraordinary mistake as to identity being admitted.

Mr. Hutchinson now stated that the fullest inquires had been made, and the result entirely bore out Mr. Atkinson's statement that a mistake had been made. This was one of those cases which rarely happened of mistaken identity. The stores were continually being defrauded. They were very careful in instituting inquiries before taking any proceedings. This was an extraordinary case because the man who sold the cigarette-case went with the police officer holding the warrant, and by chance saw Mr. Atkinson, and identified him. At the police-station, another employe of the stores attended and also identified Mr. Atkinson out of several persons, who were put up. But there was not the slightest suggestion now that Mr. Atkinson was the man wanted. It was beyond question that Mr. Atkinson was not in *London at the time.*

Mr. Conway, on behalf of Mr. Atkinson, said the apology was accepted in the same spirit in which it was made. When taken into custody the *lieutenant did what any innocent* man would have done—he courted the fullest investigation at once, though he thought that it must be some attempt at black-mail.

Mr. Francis did not think it was necessary to hear anything further. *It was one of those unfortunate mis*takes which had occurred, and would happen again. That a series of blunders had been made there was no doubt. With the greatest pleasure he discharged Mr. Atkinson, who left the Court without the slightest stain on *his character. Nothing had been heard* or said in any way to interfere with his honourable career.

Mr. Atkinson then left the Court with a number of friends.



…night was … on the corresponding date of … it was 10deg. Cent. (50deg. … From the point of view of … therefore, the tourist season … Sudan opens well. And the … course, is pure blue, the birds … in the trees, flowers are bloom… every hand—thanks to the un… round of the cattle harnessed to the water-wheels—and there is everything to tempt those weary of fogs and snow.

KHARTOUM AS TOURIST CENTRE

That Khartoum is to be counted among the tourist resorts of the world is made manifest in divers ways. In the first place, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have an agent here, and at most hours of the day one is sure to find at least one traveller in his office, wrestling with Sudanese appellations and anxious for information concerning railway trains or steamboats.

Another sign of increasing tourist traffic is the activity in the office of the Director of the Commercial Section of the Sudan Government railways (Steamers Department). All means of communication in the Sudan are now directly managed by the Government, which runs fast steamers and "Desert Expresses," and provides sleeping compartments superior to anything to be found in Europe, while the catering, thanks to cold storage, is excellent.

NO BACKSHEESH DEMANDED.

The Government extends its protecting hand over the traveller at every stage, and it has succeeded in organising a system by which porters do not expect tips, and to demand backsheesh is an offence.

Small wonder that in a country so well managed tourists are everywhere in perfect security and European women can travel unescorted for hundreds of miles.

Apart from sportsmen who do not linger in Khartoum, but immediately proceed up the White Nile after big game, the majority of the tourists who come here arrive from Egypt, after "doing" the temples and the tombs. The local Press—for Khartoum has two papers, the *Sudan Times*, a bi-weekly and the *Sudan Herald*, a weekly—announces that during December forty-five tourists arrived by way of Halfa. During January the number bids fair to be nearly one hundred. These tourists are of all nationalities, English naturally predominating; a fact worthy of note is the rapidly increasing number of French visitors to the Sudan.

BENZINE SHIP ON FIRE.

CREW RESCUED AFTER JUMPING INTO SEA.

Graphic descriptions have reached Sydney from New Zealand of the loss by fire of the vessel Moa, bound to Wanganui from Wellington, five miles from Wanganui with a cargo of benzine and kerosine. The fire apparently occurred as the result of an explosion, causing the death of one seaman, who was sitting on a hatch in the stern of the vessel, and who was killed instantly.

In an incredibly short space of time, *it is stated, the vessel was aflame from* stem to stern. The flames, leaping *from the port and the funnel, formed a* brilliant spectacle as they spread mast-high. The crew, unable to launch the boats, which were instantly wrapped in flames, threw life-belts and bits of wood overboard and jumped into the sea.

Meanwhile, the steamer Arapawa, *which was lying a mile away, went to* the doomed vessel's assistance. It was unable to approach within a hundred yards owing to the terrific heat.

The fact that the Arapawa herself *was loaded with* over 400 cases of benzine and kerosine made the position precarious. Boats were lowered from the Arapawa, and fortunately all the *crew of the Moa were picked up.*

Shortly before she sank there was a terrific explosion amidships followed by a *brilliant crimson light, illumi*natin both sea, and land for miles around.

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[redacted]

amers changing over from one side of am's Bridge to the other, according the monsoon prevailing, similar s being provided at Talimanaar.

he viaduct and the piers at anushkodi were designed by Mr. ert White, M. Inst. C. E., the pany's Consulting Engineer in don, and these and the Scherzer ge were constructed in England r his supervision. The viaduct, h is constructed for a single track on the metre gauge, is 6,776. ft. and consists of 145 spans with ings, 143 of 40 ft., one of 43 ft., one of 44 ft. whilst the Scherzer ng Lift Bridge, which is 289 ft. een piers, leaves a clear way for ls 200 ft. wide and 14 ft. deep. l be interesting to note that the ct is built entirely on the identic- seway which Rama's forest allies credited with having built nds of years ago.

steamer piers at Dhanushkodi, are constructed of cast iron are each 710 ft. long, 34 ft. wide head, and 26 ft. wide at the ch ends and 9 ft. high above low level.

THE STEAMERS.

e steamers are provided by the Indian Railway Company at a £150,000 for the 22 mile service n Dhanushkodi and Talimanaar, have been named the Curzon. the Elgin and the Hardinge with the consent of the distinguished Viceroys bearing these titles. The steamers were designed by the late Sir William White, K.C.B., and were built on the Clyde by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, Ltd. of Pointhouse Shipyard, Glasgow, under the supervision of Sir William White until his death, and, thereafter, under the supervision of Mr. James J. Peck M.I.N.A., M.I.E.S. Each steamer is provided with two sets of Parsons' geared turbines and with Yarrow water tube boilers. The vessels are 250 ft. long and 38 ft. wide. They draw 6 ft. of water and are capable of a speed of 18 knots an hour. The gross tounage of each is 652 tons. and the net tounage 262 tons and each vessel can carry 50 first and 500 third class passengers, in addition to 180 tons of goods and 110 cattle.

The whole project on the Indian side including the viaduct and the Scherzer Bridge, the railway line from Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi, the piers at Dhanushkodi, and the steamers has cost approximately Rs. 70 lakhs, or £466,666.

In India, the construction of the viaduct, the line from Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi, and the two piers at Dhanushkodi had been carried out by Mr. H. P. O'Shaughnessy, as District Engineer in charge, with Mr Colin R. White, Mr. D. Tudor Davies and Mr. T. P. W. Barty, as Assistaut Engineers, under the general supervision of Mr. J. T. Lewis, M. Inst. C. E., the Company's Chief Engineer, and the Hon. Mr. A. Muirhead. C. I. E., the Company's Agent in India.

Two thousand tons of steel and cast iron have been used in the work, and 20,700 cubic feet of teak. Two thousand men were employed in carrying out the project, and it is gratifying to note that, though cholera unfortunately claimed many victims, not a single life was lost on the work itself. Work was begun on the viaduct in June, 1911, and completed by June 1913. The Scherzer Bridge was begun in July, 1913, and completed by December of the same year. The piers at Dhanushkodi were begun in July, 1912, and completed in June, 1913.

The time taken has been longer than Nala and Hanuman found necessary for their causeway, but Nala and Hanuman were free from the difficulties of getting labourtogether which the Company's officers have had to contend with, and were not interrupted by frequent epidemics of cholera or by a hurricane which threw back work for a considerable time.

Judged, however, by present day standards, the Company have every reason to be proud of their achievement, and the Chairman and Board of Directors are very appreciative of the services rendered by their officers in India and by all those of humbler rank who have been associated with them in the carrying out of this important undertaking; and they have desired me to specially mention in this connection the names of Messrs. Lewis and O'Shaughnessy.

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ed by the ocean. Not to be baulk- of his purpose, he sent for his nister of Public Works, Nala, the son Visvakarma, and directed him to uild a bridge across the sea. To hear was to obey. Nala passed on the order to Hanuman his Chief Engineer, who turned on his army of monkeys to the work, and, according to the legend, in the incredibly short space of five days a causeway was constructed from India to Ceylon, which enabled Rama to complete his journey and recover his Queen. T e most perma nent results of this event are to be found in the sanctity which still attches, and the pilgrimages which still are made, to the temples which Rama founded on his return from Ceylon on the island called after himself by the name of Rameswaram.

After centuries had rolled by, a different race of men found their way to the same spot in Southern India and, for reasons of a more practical character, were seized with the same desire to invade Ceylon by way of Adam's Bridge. Convulsions of nature and the neglect of man had, in the meantime, obliterated the work of Hanuman's hosts, and, like Rama, the new invaders found their way blocked by the ocean. They too sent for their Chief Engineer and directed him to bridge the waters. He could not command the legions of the forests, but he set in motion the new engines of construction which the fertile and commercially-minded brains of his countrymen had invented, and he built the works which Your Excellency has been invited here to-day to declare open for the promotion of the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce.

AN INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

Although the question of opening this route was first raised in 1876, no definite action was taken until 1894. In the latter year, an estimate was prepared by Mr. F. J. Waring, C. M. G., on behalf of the Ceylon Government, which showed the cost of bridging the 22 miles of sea, known as Adam's Bridge, as likely to be not less than Rs. 259 lakhs or £1 3 4 millions. In the following year, another survey was made on behalf of the Indian Government by Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, M. Inst. C. E., which brought the cost down to Rs. 249 lakhs. An estimate has since (in 1913) been prepared which shows that the work might be carried out for Rs. 111 lakhs or three quarters of a million sterling. In 1895, however, it was believed that the work could not be carried out for less than Rs. 249 or Rs. 259 lakhs, and as this was considered a greater outlay than the anticipated traffic would justify, the idea of bridging the sea between Rameswaram and Manaar was for the time being abandoned.

Next followed, in 1899, a survey for a line of railway from Madura to Rameswaram, and it was then suggested that a harbour should be created at Kundagal Point, which should become the port for all traffic to and from Colombo. Many variations of this scheme were from time to time suggested, and there was much controversy over the best method of giving effect to it. In June, 1906, while Agent of the Company in India, it was my privilege to propose a return to the original idea of a direct connection with Ceylon by the Adam's Bridge route, substituting a floating for a permanent bridge until the traffic had sufficiently developed to justify the outlay on a permanent bridge. The proposal was warmly supported by Sir Henry Blake G. C. M. G., who was at the time Governor of Ceylon, and by his successor, Sir Henry McCallum, G. C. M. G.,

In the following January (1907) our Chairman, on one of his visits to India, received an important deputation of Ceylon planters at Colombo, who urged the importance, both for India and for Ceylon, of facilities for the better interchange of coolie labour between the two countries by way of the Palk Strait route, important knowledge of which theCompany had been acquiring. On his return to England, Sir Henry Kimber secured a joint conference between Lord Elgin and Lord Morley, Secretaries of State at the time for the Colonies and India, respectively, and himself, at which, on his representations, it was agreed to carry out the proposal, the Ceylon Government on their part undertaking to extend their system of railways to Talimanaar, at the end of the Island of Manaar, and to provide piers on either side of Talimanaar Point.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

On the Indian side there was still much controversy over details, and a meeting to discuss the matter was ultimately held here at Dhanushkodi, on the 25th November, 1903, at which Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G, Governor of Madras, Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, Sir Trevredyn Wynne, K. C. S. I., President of the Railway Board, and the officials of the Railway, were present. After much earnest consultation it was decided to build a viaduct across Palk Strait with a Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge over the Pamban Pass, and to run a service of ferry steamers between Dhanushkodi and Talimanaar. It was intended at first to start these steamers from a basin within the Island of Rameswaram, and to carry trains across bodily, but that idea was afterwards abandoned in favour of ordinary ferry steamers and piers. A pier has, therefore, been provided on either side of Dhanushkodi Point, so as to allow of the

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The Rev. Lionel Ford, headmaster of Harrow School, conducted the funeral service at Harrow of Mrs. Farmer, wife of the late Mr. John Farmer, for twenty-three years music master at Harrow School. The interment took place at Oxford.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

PRINCE OF WALES AND RUSSIA.

The Prince of Wales is making good p ogress with Russian, which he started at the end of last term at Oxford. His taking up this difficult language, says the *Sheffield Telegraph*, has caused a deal of talk, the more so as it is quite well known that he has no special liking for languages at all. It is probable that Prince Edward will pay an early visit to the Russian Court.

MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

From experiments made with rabbits which were taken to the top of Monte Rosa and Mont Blanc, Dr. Guillemard has come to the conclusion that mountain sickness is the result of a mild form of blood poisoning, the excess of azote in the air at great heights preventing the kidneys from performing their natural function of eliminating urea from the system.

BROWNING PISTOL INVENTOR.

A celebration has been held at Herstal, near Liége, of the manufacture of the millionth Browning pistol. Mr. John Browning, the inventor of the weapon, who is an engineer attached to the Belgian National Arms Factory, was presented with the Cross of the Leopold Order by the Minister of Industry.

£25,000 GIFT CANCELLED.

Sir Vezey Strong, presiding at a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund at the Mansion House, announced that he had received a letter from "the anonymous lady" who had promised the sum of £25,000 towards the laying out of the Shadwell Market site as a park, stating that owing to very severe and sudden financial misfortunes she would be unable to fulfil her undertaking.

PROTEST AGAINST PRECIPICES.

Mr. W. L. Sclater, F. Z. S., writing from the Athenæum to the *Times* on the new Mappin terraces at the London "Zoo," says:—"Seen from the roads and footpath of Regent's Park, these terraces appear as a monstrous mass of undisguisable concrete, fashioned into the most improbable 'mountains,' architecturally hideous, and wholly out of proportion to the buildings and trees in the neighbourhood. When one enters the Gardens the unfavourable impression is strengthened by the precipitous back wall of the terraces, over which many of the animals must surely fall, and the ruin of the beautiful western aviary and a large new pond caused by the shadow thrown by this gigantic structure. "The bears have thriven very well in their present quarters, which might, at a small expense, be made more commodious, so it is to be hoped that on this account the old terrace will not be demolished until they have survived the climatic rigours of the Mappin terraces."

"GLOOMY DEAN'S" LAMENT.

"This is a time of great complexity and an age of apparent disintegration rather than of construction," said Dean Inge, of St. Paul's, who has become known as "the gloomy Dean" in an address at Sion College, Victoria Embankment. "These apparently disintegrating periods of history are necessary, for there is always a great deal of rubbish to be cleared away, but they are difficult times to live in." Discussing Socialism, Dean Inge said: "If such a system of government was possible it could only be as an almost omnipotent bureaucracy controlled by men of the Napoleonic or Pierpont Morgan type. These gentlemen, judging from experience, are apt to demand rather high payment for their services. A nation so organised might be powerful and prosperous, but only on certain conditions. The discipline would have to be iron, the repression very severe. The danger with which we are menaced is the danger of sectional anarchism, a paralysis of the power of the executive, and a tolerance of conspiracies against the public weal which 100 years ago would have been promptly suppressed by the execution of the ringleaders."

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS.

The French Chamber of Deputies is discussing a law for the re-establishment of foundling hospitals, where babies are received by the State and taken care of without any questions being asked of the parents, as the only means for reducing the infantile mortality due to crime. Dr. Georges Bertillon says that every year 50,000 infants are killed and 36,000 infants are registered as still-born. The system advocated is that which was in use prior to 1862, in which the mother who wished to part with her child went to the local orphanage, rang a bell and placed her infant on a shelf attached to a revolving door, which opened and then closed again. No other formality would be needed, and it is urged that in the case of illegitimate children the temptation to kill them would be thus removed.

TUNING-FORKS IN MEDICINE.

THE NOTES OF DISEASE.

Some notable work has been done by Dr. James Cantlie, the tropical medicine specialist, in the use of tuning-forks in the diagnosis of obscure disease conditions. Dr. Cantlie found that in certain cases it was exceedingly difficult with an ordinary stethoscope to obtain accurate knowledge of enlargements of such organs as the liver, spleen, stomach, and heart, more especially where enlargement was accompanied by affection of neighbouring structures. He discovered that if a tuning-fork was set vibrating, and the shaft of the fork placed against the body-wall and moved about, a note varying with the density of the organ situated immediately beneath was transmitted to the stethoscope. "In this way," he says, "the limits of the liver can be gauged with almost hair-breadth precision." The fork used gives out the note C sharp; it has a specially-designed "striker" attachment, so that it need not be removed from position for the purpose of re-vibrating.

The method has proved very useful in cases of small, localized pleurisy situated low down in the chest, which by ordinary methods cannot easily be differentiated from abscess of the liver or a liver pushed upwards towards the lung by abdominal distension. Dr. Cantlie in certain cases compared the results of his tuning-fork method with those obtained by means of X-rays, and found that the former were absolutely accurate. He believes that the method can, with advantage, be used in diagnosing cases of broken ribs and bones generally. He has further been making observations on the different tones which are specific to different affections of the liver, and has proved that, for example, a fatty liver gives out tones distinct from those of a cirrhosed (fibrous) liver. Sufficient evidence has not yet been collected, however, to enable him to tabulate the sounds peculiar to each diseased condition.

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FRENCH ARMY AND AVIATION.

ESTIMATE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES.

The recent interpellation by M. Reymond in the Senate has tended to confirm the conviction long held by competent observers that there is something rotten in the state of French military aeronautics. Put briefly, M. Reymond's case against the French War Office is that, owing to gross mismanagement, France, which has always been inferior to Germany in airships, is now inferior also in the quality of her aeroplanes, while her aeronautical organization generally is practically in a condition of chaos.

Germany, says M. Reymond, has 14 airships, with a total displacement of 203 tons; France has seven, with a total displacement of 54. Of the German ships seven are armed with guns and bombs; of the French, none. The German ships attain a speed of 50-56 miles an hour; the French a speed of 25-28. The German ships have engines of 600-700 h.p.; the French ships' engines are of 300 h.p. Germany is building 10 new Zeppelins (of at least 27 tons); France is building three non-rigids, of 24 tons, and has had four more on order since November, 1912, which are not yet begun. Germany has 30 [*sic*] revolving sheds; France has only 12, all fixed, five of them too near the frontier to be safe in the event of invasion, and two of them too small to be of any real use. German landing-places are illuminated at night; French landing-places are not.

With regard to aeroplane organization, according to M. Reymond, France has only 133 military pilots, instead of the 220 given in the last official return, and of these not more than 100 are of any use, while half of them are disgusted with the service and wish to return to their regiments. The wrong men are appointed, because commanding officers, will not allow good men to take up flying. Senior officers who know nothing of the subject have been put in charge of centres. There is a dangerous dearth of mechanics. The flying officer has no prospects. Finally, owing to the lack of firm and intelligent guidance, the machine constructors have furnished the Army with an unmanageably large assortment of different types.

THE MINISTER OF WAR'S REPLY.

In some respects these serious charges recall the periodical attacks made upon War Office administration in the British and Italian Parliaments (this kind of thing is not allowed in Germany, or no doubt we should have similar complaint from these) put in a section of the Press. They have one marked feature in common—namely the deliberate taking of certain particular defects as representing the condition of the organization as a whole. There is also a familar ring about the replies made on these occasions by the Minister of War.

Thus in reply to M. Reymond's interpellation, M. Noulens protested that, while many of the charges were true, it was not his fault, but that of his predecessors in office. M. Reymond had exaggerated the total displacement of the German airships and understated that of the French. The correct figures were 170 tons and nearly 90 tons respectively. He admitted that France ought to provide herself with rigids as quickly as possible, and he hoped to ask Parliament for the necessary funds. Airships had suffered from the combination of aerostation with aviation, but now that the two branches had been separated airships would come by their own. The inferiority of the French sheds was incontestable, and the way in which money had been spent on them was open to serious criticism.

As for aeroplanes, France possessed at the present moment 600, while Germany had only 450 to 500. In the financial years 1912 and 1913, 577 machines had been delivered, and 100 more were due from the constructors.

With regard to the organization generally, the Minister recognized that until recently the system of hierarchical responsibility had been quite unsuited to the requirements of the situation. A permanent establishment of flying officers should be created side by side with the pilots who merely passed through and returned to their regiments. These permanent officers would be promoted in the flying service itself; the rest would count their flying time as time spent with the regiment. The remainder of the speech was devoted to vague promises to constructors, who are apparently to receive a subsidy for each machine lent by them to the Army, whether of a service type or not. In the latter case the constructor is to supply a pilot to fly it. By means of these subsidies, constructors are to recover the cost of the machines in 18 months or two years. He also insisted on the necessity of discipline in the flying service. Many shortcomings had been due in the past to the mistaken belief that heroism was everything. But great improvements were to be expected under the new Director of Military Aeronautics. Although fewer officers were coming forward as pilots, those accepted were better than formerly.

NEED FOR CAREFUL INTERPRETATION.

Thus the Minister. It remains to consider how far his statement gives an accurate picture of France's aerial preparedness for war. With regard to airships, the question is, What are you going to count as a ship? But to answer that question would involve an elaborate investigation into the speed, endurance, and actual physical condition of each ship in turn—an investigation which, however interesting, and probably, for ardent patriots, depressing, is not likely to be undertaken in public. Fortunately, we are spared the task at the present moment, for both M. Reymond and M. Noulens agree upon a total for "German airships"—namely, 14. But when it comes to their displacement, we find remarkable discrepancies between the two speakers. M. Reymond is nearly right with his total of 54 tons for the seven French ships which he must be assumed to mean—the correct figure is 60½ tons. But the total tonnage of the 14 German ships "in being" which are most likely to take the field in time of war is neither 203 nor 170, but 253!

M. Reymond, on the other hand, follows the usual deceptive practice in attributing to 'German airships" and "French airships" respectively as a whole a horse-power only possessed by one or two of them. When the first French ship with 1,000 h.p. makes its appearance, will the horse-power of the whole fleet, for Parliamentary purposes, automatically spring up that figure?

We are told that France possesses at the present moment 600 aeroplanes. In the middle of 1912 we were told that she possessed 208 "susceptibles d'etre utilises." As a matter of fact, she possessed under 100 which were fit to take the field. Must we again deduct 50 per cent. in order to arrive at the only total which is worth considering? Our own experience of last year shows how wide is the gulf between the total of the machines "possessed" by a country and the total of the machines fit to take the field, which at no time will be found lacking in the event of a surprise count. So long as Ministers affect to ignore this gulf, so long will their figures be regarded with suspicion, to whatever country they may relate. For the rest, the truth probably is that, though French military aeronautics is in urgent need of as thorough overhaul, and though France is not getting full value for the money which she is spending on it, the situation is far from being so discreditable, as compared with that of other nations, as at first sight it appears to be—*The Times*.

AIRMAN'S MONUMENT.

STATUE OF LATHAM ON CHANNEL CLIFF.

It was expected when the mail left that the work of erecting the monument to the late [illegible] Latham would be commenced this week. The position chosen is [illegible] the cliffs at Blanc Nez, Sangatte, near Calais, the scene of Latham's plucky attempts to win *The Daily Mail* prize for the first cross-Channel flight.

The monument is the work of M. Georges Verez, a winner of the Prix de Rome, whose design was chosen by the jury instructed by the French Aero Club, from a number of competitors. The total height of the monument is 42ft., and the base is composed of granite. A medallion recalling Latham's various feats will be placed on the rear of the memorial, and this will show the airman at the Rheims meeting, where he made up for his misfortunes in the cross-Channel attempts, and where he carried all before him. The medallion will have a picture of Rheims Cathedral being encircled by an aeroplane.

The upper part of the monument is a granite column, with a bronze statue of Latham standing in a familiar attitude, a cigarette between the fingers of one hand, the other hand in a coat pocket, the eyes looking toward the English coast.

M. Verez has arrived at Calais to superintend the erection of the memorial. The unveiling will probably take place in July.

AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

PANAMA EXHIBITION PLANS.

The recently published report of Brigadier General C. R. Edwards, United States Army, on the result of his visit to Europe with the object of extending invitations to the armies of Great Britain and the Continent to participate in the international military encampment which is to be held at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, indicates that the following fifteen nations have either tentatively or finally accepted the invitation:—Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Australia. General Edwards's visit to London was paid when Lord Haldane was Minister of War. The editorial bureau of the Exhibition says:—"Since that visit it is understood that the Ministry has favourably considered the invitation of the United States, and that troops will be sent to the exhibition. It is anticipated by the military attache of the exhibition that more than ten thousand foreign troops will be quartered for ten months at the military cantonment in San Francisco.

"Extensive plans and preparations are being made for a varied programme of exercises and a tournament which will enable the various countries to judge in which points the troops of each nation excel. The military aerial craft of the nations will participate in the meet and will compete for premiums. Germany and France have agreed to send representative military aerial craft, reserving the right to omit any appliances which up to that time have remained secret and undiscovered by the other Powers. This will be the first time in the history of the world that troops of so many nations have been under canvas on the same contonment in time of peace, and the only precedent for rules of conduct must be taken from the occasion of the occupation of Pekin by the Allied armies."

The death is announced of Jasper Williams, light-house keeper at the Mumbles. He had been in charge of the Mumbles light for 28 years.

Colchester Town Council decided to expend £70 in preserving the Roman gateway ruins at Balkerne Hill, the Inspector of Ancient Monuments having stated that there is not another gate like it in Great Britain.

No supply of water being available in the neighbourhood, the Admiralty have come to an agreement with the Ipswich Corporation to lay a main from Ipswich to Shotley, a distance of about nine miles, which will give a supply for the naval barracks and other purposes up to 80,000 gallons a day of 24 hours.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS. This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Haward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

MUST HE SUBSCRIBE TO THE CHRISTIAN FAITH?

There has recently been some discussion whether a person not professing the Christian religion can legally become Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. (As to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an Act of 1867 provides that "every subject of her Majesty shall . . . be eligible to hold and enjoy the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland without reference to his religious belief on taking and subscribing the oath hereinafter substituted for the oath now required to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy, and also any other oath or declaration of office not involving any religious test. . . .") The question has generally been connected with that of eligibility of a Papist. Mr. Winslow, in the "Law relating to Protestant Nonconformists" (1886), says "though neither a Jew nor a Roman Catholic is eligible for the office of Chancellor, there is nothing to debar a Nonconformist from that office, to whatever denomination he may belong."

It is clear that at one time neither the Roman Catholic nor the Jew could hold the office. When, if ever, did the disability cease? Sir William Anson puts the present position thus: "The Test Act [1673] required that every one who held an office, civil or military, under the Crown should not merely receive the Sacrament after the ritual of the Church of England, but should take the oath abjuring the doctrine of transubstantiation. The requirement as to taking the Sacrament was removed in 1828, and the Roman Catholic Relief Act, 1829, altered the form of oath required, whether for a seat in Parliament or for entry upon a civil or military office, making it acceptable to a Roman Catholic. But it was provided that neither the Chancellor of Great Britain nor the Lord Keeper nor Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal nor the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be relieved from any requirements to which they were at the time subject. The Statute Law Revision Act, 1863, has wholly repealed the Test Act of Charles II., but it is still held that the exception introduced into the Catholic Relief Act disables a Roman Catholic for the offices therein mentioned."

These last words refer to S. 12 of the Relief Act, which still runs: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend . . . to enable any person . . . professing the Roman Catholic religion to hold or exercise the office . . . of Regent of the United Kingdom. . . nor to enable any person otherwise than as he is now by law enabled to hold or enjoy the office of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Great Britain." As at that time, 1829, neither a Papist nor a Jew could be Lord Chancellor, it does seem, *prima facie*, that they still cannot, in so far as these words are operative.

JEWS AND CATHOLICS.

Nevertheless, Sir John Coleridge, then Attorney-General, told the House of Commons, on May 6, 1872, that the question depended on a careful consideration of the various statutory oaths and declarations of office in force at any given moment, and he came to the conclusion that: "With respect to the Jews, they could always take the declaration and oaths, and what kept the Jews out were the words 'on the true faith of a Christian'; but, as the statute of 1867 [30-1 Vict., c. 75] omitted these words, the Jews could take the oath and could consequently hold any office either in England or Ireland." But may it not be argued that whereas, at one time, the Jew was clearly excluded from all offices under the Crown, he has been admitted by successive statutes to specified offices, but that he is still excluded from those—*e. g.*, the Chancellorship—to which he has not been expressly admitted, and that such an enfranchisement as that could not be effected *sub silentio*—in fact, that it was never thought of?"

As to Romanists, Coleridge, A. G., told the House that everything turned on the meaning of S. 2 of another Act of 1867 (30-1 Vict., c. 62): "Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to enable "a Papist" to exercise or enjoy any civil office, franchise, or right for the exercise or enjoyment of which the taking, making or subscribing the declaration [against transubstantiation, etc.,] by this Act abolished, is now by law a necessary qualification or any other civil office, franchise, or right from which he is now by law excluded." If, said Sir John, the effect of these words was to re-enact the old statutes as against Romanists, "then the Parliamentary disability of Roman Catholics still remained," and his opinion was that they did remain. But then in 1871 the Promissory Oaths Act absolutely abolished the restrictions of the Acts of George I. and George II., which kept alive that disability, by repealing those Acts, and, in his opinion—though others disagreed—there was no longer that restriction against the Catholics: moreover, the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868 (31-2 Vict. c. 72) had substituted a new oath which "Roman Catholics could take," and the Lord Chancellor was one of the officers expressly mentioned who were to take that oath. "If a Roman Catholic could take the new oath he could become the Lord Chancellor." Exactly the same doubt existed about the eligibility of a Papist to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is twenty-one years since Mr. Gladstone vainly endeavoured to induce the House of Commons to solve these doubts by passing the Religious Disabilities Removal Bill.

Two diving parties in Whitsand Bay in mail was found the position of the sunken submarine A7 unchanged, except that the process of silting had brought the ooze up to the base of the conning tower.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BRITAIN'S WORK.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE BY MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft, the former President of the United States, speaking on January 29, at a luncheon given by the Toronto Empire Club, bore eloquent tribute to the sacrifice and enterprise of the British people in carrying peace and good government to unruly tribes and establishing prosperous self-governing Dominions. He said that his experience in the Philippines forced him to study the British Colonial system and the marvellous accomplishment of the Imperial Government in spreading civilization over the world and promoting the happiness of 400,000,000 people. But for English enterprise, English courage, English sense of responsibility in governing other races human civilization would have been greatly retarded.

"When I think," he said, "of what England has done in India for the happiness of those people; how she found those many millions torn by internecine strife, disrupted with constant wars, unable to continue agriculture or the arts of peace, with inferior roads, tyranny, and oppression; and when I think what the Government of Great Britain is now doing for these [illegible] debt the world owes England ought to be acknowledged in no grudging manner."

He emphasized also the marvellous development of Egypt under Lord Cromer, Lord Milner, and Lord Kitchener. "To-day the impartial historian must look at the British Empire from the standpoint of benevolent, useful elevating government. It must be regarded from the point of view of benefit to the human race. No one can encircle the globe, no one live in the Orient, no one go into the tropics without seeing the Standard of England floating over the soil of her Empire and without having it brought home to him what a factor in the progress of mankind she has been."

He added:—

But not only has your Imperial function had to do with the government of other races and with helping them on to peace and the arts and comforts of civilization, but the enterprise of the English, Scots, and Irish, has carried them into far distant lands there to establish settlement of white subjects of the Empire, and in the last generation we have seen flower into federated unions great governments, in one case called a Dominion, in another case a Commonwealth, and in a third a Union, with every reasonable prospect that in this century their wealth and population will approximate those of the Mother Country.

No nation except Great Britain, he said, had such self-governing Dominions of people tied to her Empire with bonds of loyalty and affection which seemed to grow as the actual control of the Mother Country diminished and lightened.

PANAMA TOLLS.

At a dinner at the Canadian Club in the evening Mr. Taft made a courageous and unequivocal statement on the Panama tolls controversy. He said that the whole question turned on the interpretation of a treaty.

"I do not mind your saying that we have no right to take tolls, but what I do object to is that you should say that because we think we have that right you should ascribe to us a desire to break the treaty. We do not want to break the treaty. The question is what the treaty means. If it means what you think, and the issue ever comes, of course it will go to arbitration. It is not a question of whether we built the Canal or not. The question is what the treaty says, and if it says what you say it says, then we are going to pay up, that is all. But do not be too confident about the treaty.

"ANGLO-SAXON" SENTIMENT.

The speech of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, was singularly unemotional and guarded. He said that there was no greater fallacy than the notion that the United States and the British Empire were two Anglo-Saxon countries bound together by ties of blood, language, literature, and tradition. It was important from the broadest view of the interest of mankind that there should be peace between the two nations, but no good or great object was ever obtained by loose and inaccurate thinking and speaking.

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER'S OBSERVATORY.

It is not perhaps generally known that Sir Norman Lockyer has built an observatory and a Marconi station for receiving messages on Sidcombe Regis hill above the picturesque little town of Sidmouth in Devonshire. The observatory contains a very powerful telescope, which, fitted with a camera, is used for photographing stars. The object of this photographic work is to assist Sir Norman and his son, Mr. Lockyer, in their task of discovering what the stars are made of. The telescope photographs the spectrum of the stars, and according to the result that is obtained it is possible to decide what are the constituent elements of the stars, whether, for instance, they contain oxygen or hydrogen, and what material these molten furnaces are made of. A great many photographs have already been taken, and we may hope that the result of these interesting experiments may some day be published.

The Marconi station is used for receiving messages only, and it is at night, fall that they come in greatest number, from long distances, as far afield as Berlin and New York. The object of the station is not to record such messages, although a great many are picked up every day from passing steamers, but to keep correct time in the observatory. For this purpose the observatory clock is set every morning by Greenwich time as sent out from the Eiffel Tower at Paris, and although the clock is perhaps the most correct of its kind in the world, it loses perhaps two-tenths of a second a day, for there is no such thing as a perfect time-keeper. Absolute precision as regards time is of great importance for astronomical observation, and hence the necessity of the receiving station for keeping time with the rest of the world. Daily weather reports are kept from many parts, and afford an interesting record. The Sidmouth people are proud of the new observatory and the distinguished visitors who live in the picturesque house below it.

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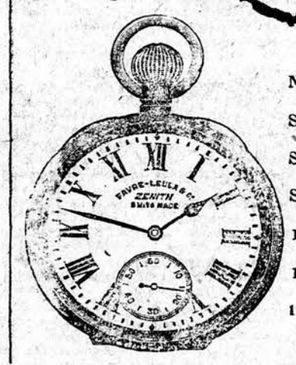

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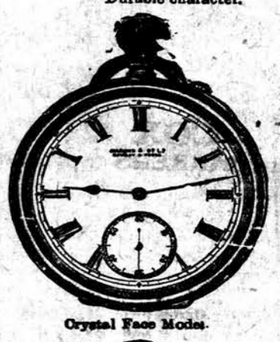

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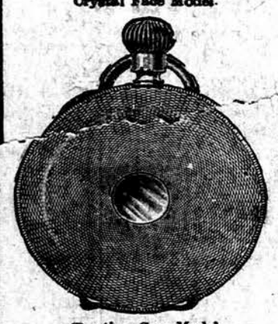

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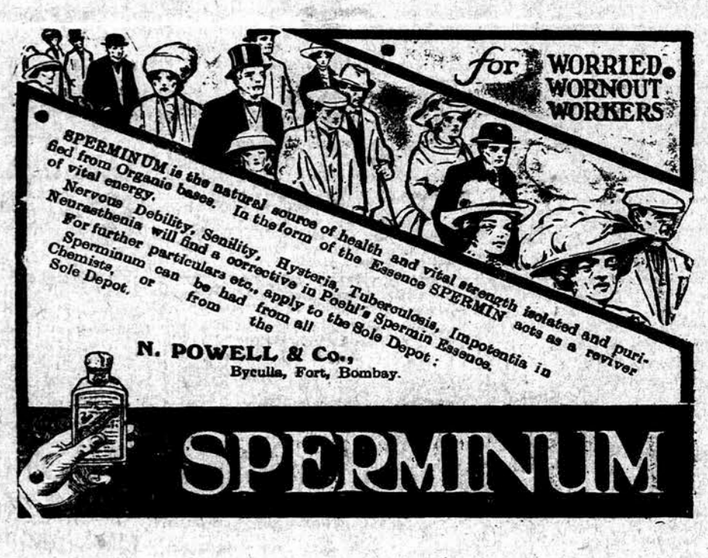
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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
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